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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, misty with sunny spells. Temp. 6-13 (42-55) LONDON: Thursday, dry with sunny spells. Temp. 11 -15 (52-59). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Thursday, fair. Temp. -1 15 (34-59). NEW YORK: Thursday, cloudy. Temp.—2-6 (28-43).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi ....5.50 Dirh Algeria.....3.00 Din. Austria .....12 S. Bahrain .....0.500 Din Belgium .....29 B.Fr. Cyprus .....200 Mils Denmark....3.75 D.Kr. Dubai .....5.50 Dirh. Egypt .....70 P. Eire .....30 P. Finland.....3.00 F.M. France .....3 F. Germany .....1.50 D.M. Great Britain.....25 P. Greece.. .....25 Dr. India .....Rs. 9 Iran .....95 Rials Israel.....L.20.00 Italy.....500 Lire Jordan .....310 Fils Kenya.....Shs. 9.25 Kuwait.....350 Fils Lebanon .....P.3.00 Libya.....L.Din. 0.25 Luxembourg ....23 L.Fr. Madeira .....27.5 Esc. Malta .....22 Cents Morocco .....3.50 Dr. Netherlands .1.75 Fior. Nigeria .....70 K. Norway.....3.25 N.Kr. Oman.....0.540 Rial Portugal.....25 Esc. Qatar .....5.00 Riels Saudi Arabia. .4.25 Riels Spain.....50 Ptas. Sweden .....3.00 S.Kr. Switzerland ...1.70 S.Fr. Tunisia .....1.25 Din Turkey .....T.L. 37.50 U.S. Mil. (Eur.)....$0.35 Yugoslavia.....22 D.

Near South Pole

257 Are Killed In DC-10 Crash

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, Nov. 28 (UPI) — An Air New Zealand DC-10 tourist plane crashed on the slopes of Mount Erebus in the Antarctic today, killing all 257 persons on board, officials said.

It was the third crash of a DC-10 this year in which persons were killed.

New Zealand police said that the plane was carrying 191 New Zealanders, 24 Japanese, eight Americans, one Australian and one Briton along with crew and other passengers — *mostly tourists flying on a* regularly scheduled sight-seeing tour of the barren wastes.

Round-trip flights between New Zealand and the Antarctic are popular tourist attractions. This flight was the fourth and final Antarctic scenic flight this season.

New Zealand's Search and Rescue Headquarters said a that U.S. helicopter was unable to land at the crash site because of a strong wind.

But a U.S. Navy spokesman here, before the flight began, said that those at the scene reported no apparent survivors.

The flight was believed to be the worst commercial aircraft crash in the Antarctic, he said. It occurred one day before the 50th anniversary of the first flight over the South Pole by Adm. Richard Byrd.

Low clouds covered the cinder-cone crater of Mount Erebus, the world's active volcano in the Antarctic, at the time of the crash, possibly accounting for the disaster, the Navy spokesman said.

Antarctic experts thought it improbable that anyone could survive in the sub-zero temperatures where the plane went down.

The search began early today, when the aircraft was overdue on its return flight by several hours.

A Navy Hercules plane searching the Antarctic sighted the wreckage of the plane 2,500 feet up the slopes of Mount Erebus, on Ross Island.

The Auckland rescue headquarters said that two helicopters from the U.S. base at McMurdo immediately flew to the scene after the Navy plane found the wreckage.

Sir Edmund Hillary — the mountain climber who conquered Mount Everest — was at first reported to be on the flight. But Bill Kelly, president of the Sears Recreation Groups confirmed that Mr. Hillary was in the United States on a business trip.

Mr. Kelly said that Mr. Hillary acted as a host on the sightseeing flight in New Zealand last week, apparently leading to the erroneous reports that he was on the plane that crashed today.

Oceanic Search Headquarters in Auckland said that the black, burnt-out wreckage was on the Mount Erebus volcano, 25 miles north of McMurdo Station, the main U.S. research base in Antarctica on the shores of the Ross Sea.

U.S. Navy sources said that the wreckage was scattered over a 200 yard area.

Because of low clouds, the peak could not be seen at McMurdo, according to a reporter who was there at the time the plane went down. Normally the top of the volcano *can be seen from McMurdo.*

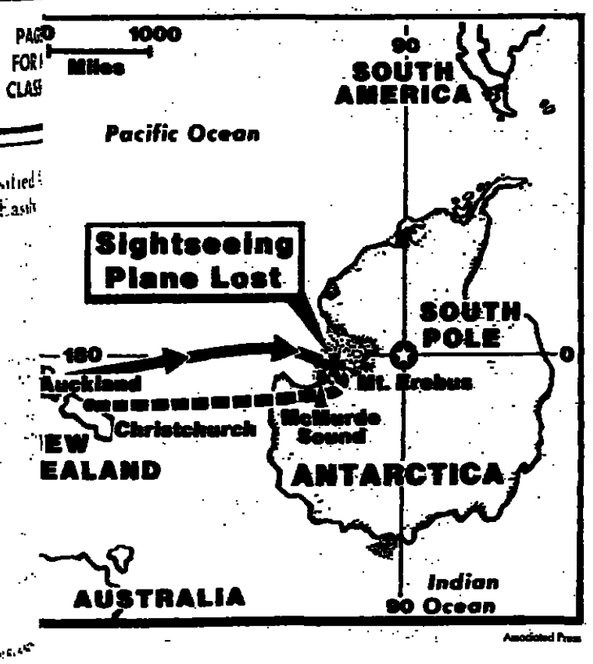
Official Meets Relatives

Relatives of passengers crowded New Zealand's Christchurch airport where the plane had been scheduled to land.

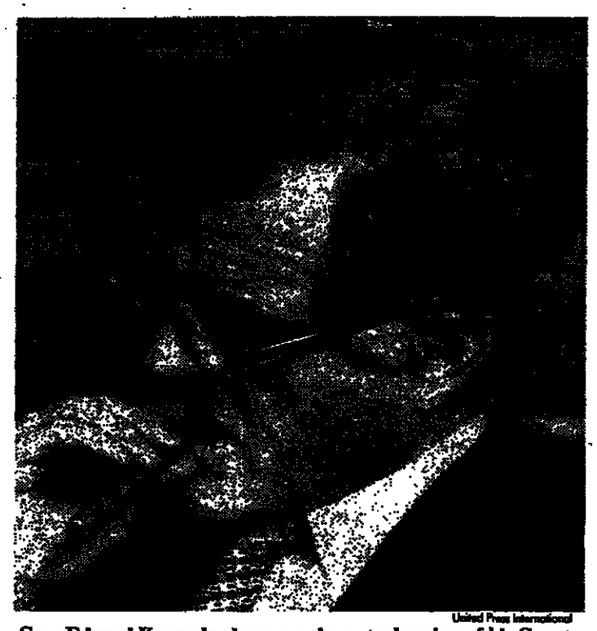
Prior to the sighting of the wreckage, the New Zealand transport minister, Colin McLachlan, visited the airport to talk with the relatives. He told them: "I can see there are still grounds for hope if they have come down somewhere, even if they *came down in the sea . . . we have* the rescue people out. We can only do what I have told you."

An Air New Zealand spokesman said that officials did not immediately become alarmed when communications with the plane broke off because solar flares have caused communication problems recently.

The airline spokesman said that the aircraft carried 12 life rafts which could accommodate all the passengers if the plane had crashed into water. Other equipment was on board to keep passengers warm if the aircraft landed on ice.



Associated Press



United Press International

Sen. Edward Kennedy chews on cigar at a hearing of his Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday a short while after a woman entered his offices and had a scuffle with Secret Service agents.

Woman Pulls Knife In Kennedy's Office

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (UPI) — An "incoherent" woman with a knife entered Sen. Edward Kennedy's office today and scuffled with Secret Service agents guarding the presidential candidate. One agent was cut slightly before the woman was arrested.

The Massachusetts Democrat, whose two brothers were killed by assassins, was in his inner office at the time of the incident, which took place in an outer reception area.

Agent Joe Meusburger was knicked on the left wrist as he disarmed the woman, who was identified as Suzanne Osgood, 38, of Boston. She was arrested and charged with assault with a deadly weapon. No reason for the assault could be immediately ascertained.

Her sister, Sally Bashalany, said Miss Osgood had been treated for mental problems in the past but would not elaborate.

"She didn't get anywhere near the senator," said Melody Miller, a spokeswoman for the Kennedy campaign. "We have no idea what she wanted to see the senator about."

Miss Miller said: "She was loud when she walked in the door. No one could understand what she was saying. She was incoherent and the agent tried to take care of the situation. The Secret Service asked her to leave. It was then she pulled the knife," which Capitol Police Inspector Gilbert Abernathy described as a 6-inch hunting knife.

Mr. Meusburger is a regular member of the Kennedy protection detail — one is assigned to each presidential candidate.

Sen. Kennedy only recently decided to run for the Democratic nomination against President Carter in 1980. He made the decision after getting the go-ahead from his family, who feared for his life because of the fate of his two brothers.

President John F. Kennedy was killed by an assassin's bullets in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, and Robert Kennedy died on June 6, 1968, the day after he was shot in Los Angeles. Robert Kennedy was seeking the Democratic presidential nomination at the time.

Sen. Kennedy's suite of offices are located on the second floor of the Dirksen Office Building, near the Capitol.

A Secret Service spokesman said the quick arrest of Miss Osgood demonstrated the effectiveness of their protection. He said she was stopped at "the perimeter of our protection."

The Secret Service guards individuals under the theory of "rings of protection," with the thinnest protection at the outer edge and the thickest cluster near the subject.

Miss Osgood was stopped at the outermost line of defense, the spokesman said.

NATO Body Backs Plan On Missiles

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28 (IHT) — NATO's council of permanent representatives today approved the wording of a plan to deploy a new generation of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe capable of hitting targets in the Soviet Union. The plan, whose details were not released, will be submitted for approval at a NATO ministerial meeting here Dec. 12.

NATO sources said today's action showed the alliance's determination to move ahead with the plan despite recent warnings by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko that NATO's moves could jeopardize arms-control talks.

The document approved today also contains a related proposal for arms-control talks on the new missiles in NATO and in the Warsaw Pact.

The meeting today rejected a request by Denmark for a six-month delay in the scheduled NATO decision to deploy 572 Pershing-2 ballistic missiles and Tomahawk Cruise missiles in five European countries — West Germany, Britain, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen earlier was quoted as saying that during those six months the Soviet Union could be challenged to make good on its offer to negotiate a freeze on battlefield nuclear weapons in Eastern and Western Europe.

The Netherlands previously announced similar reservations about the deployment plan, asking that the decision be put off indefinitely in hopes of encouraging arms-control talks with Moscow.

At today's meeting, a senior U.S. source said, the Danish proposal was "vigorously opposed" by all other NATO countries, including the Dutch delegation.

Diplomats said the Danish government did not expect their suggestion to be adopted, but felt compelled to make the proposal in order to head off criticism from domestic leftists.

Danish government sources earlier indicated that were the Danish suggestion rejected, Denmark would be ready in December to join the other NATO foreign and defense ministers in approving the production and deployment of the missiles, The Washington Post's Leonard Downie Jr. reported from London.

Public opinion polls in both Denmark *and the Netherlands show* strong general support for NATO, a sentiment accompanied by a desire to stop nuclear escalation in Europe.

Whatever overtures NATO finally makes to the Russians on nuclear-arms control, the Danish foreign minister said, "The Soviet Union must open negotiations to freeze its current theater forces as quickly as possible and independent of the SALT negotiations."

Iran Sues Shah for $81 Billion

Khomeini Removes Bani-Sadr; Carter Says Captives Mistreated

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Nov. 28 — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini today replaced Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, who had been acting as foreign minister, with radio-television director Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, the Pars news agency reported. The move appeared to toughen the Iranian stand in the crisis over the U.S. Embassy takeover and the holding of 49 U.S. hostages.

In Washington, President Carter yesterday called Iran's treatment of the 49 hostages "reprehensible" and said that they were being mistreated. He was preparing a nationwide television address for later tonight. He reportedly was planning to speak out forcefully on the crisis and to call for all U.S. citizens to support the moves to win the hostages' release.

Yesterday Mr. Carter told a group of civic leaders that the hostages' imprisonment by Iranian militants was "a disgrace to everyone who believes in civilization and decency."

In New York, the government of Iran filed a civil suit today against Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, and his wife, seeking $20 billion that it said the shah misappropriated or embezzled through the Pahlavi Foundation. The suit, which also seeks compensatory damages of $61 billion, charged that the shah "misappropriated, embezzled or otherwise diverted to his own use, assets and *funds having an approximate value* of $20 billion."

It said that the diversion was funneled through the Pahlavi Foundation, formed in Iran in 1958 "ostensibly as a nonprofit, charitable organization."

The suit was filed in Manhattan's state Supreme Court, the court of original jurisdiction in New York state. The Pahlavi Foundation, although mentioned, was not included in the suit.

Attorneys questioned about the case said that the state court "theoretically" had jurisdication but that, because of the nature of the case, the suit probably would be transferred to federal court. The attorneys said that the possibility of collecting the money was remote because both federal and state courts would lose jurisdiction if the shah left the country.

In Mexico City, the shah's public relations office said that he would leave New York, where he is hospitalized, for Cuernavaca within 10 days. The shah, under treatment for lymphatic cancer, has undergone a nonsurgical procedure for removal of a gallstone, and doctors said yesterday that the operation appeared to have been successful.

"It all depends on when his medical treatment ends, but we believe he will be here in eight to 10 days," said a spokesman at the shah's rented villa in Cuernavaca.

In his television address, President Carter was expected to say that the United States never would submit to "blackmail" to gain freedom for the hostages. *Iran is demanding* that the United States extradite the shah to Iran for trial in exchange for the release of the hostages.

White House officials discour-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Associated Press

Iranians demonstrate outside the U.S. Embassy in Tehran Wednesday on the eve of religious holiday. One banner portrays the Ayatollah Khomeini in prophetlike pose; another banner portrays as devils Israel's Menachem Begin, Egypt's Anwar Sadat and U.S. President Carter.

Morgan Guaranty Acts to Attach Iran's Share in W. German Firms

By John M. Geddes

BONN, Nov. 28 (NYT) — Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York has escalated sharply the financial conflict between Iranian and U.S. banks by moving to attach Iran's share in two major West German companies.

A spokesman for the bank said that it had won a court order in West Germany to attach Iran's 25.01-percent interest in Fried. Krupp, the parent company of West Germany's giant steelmaking concern, and its 25.02-percent share in Deutsche Babcock, a West German engineering and construction firm.

Iran, which purchased its share in both companies during the reign of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, is estimated conservatively to have spent more than $500 million in buying its interest.

The bank said that the court action was part of a bid to cover its $40-million share in a $500-million loan made to Iran in January, 1977, by major Western banks. The loan was declared in default last week by the banks for nonpayment of a normal six-month interest payment.

Bonn Statement

The West German government said this evening that it would play no role in the attachment effort, noting that it was a matter for the country's courts to decide. A statement by the Finance Ministry said: "We are confident that this action will have no influence on our country's good economic ties with Iran."

Privately, however, the West German mood was less relaxed. Officials in both government and banking circles charged that the action by Morgan could have a permanently destabilizing effect on the world's financial system by internationalizing the bilateral economic conflict.

An official said, "Tell me, is the Ayatollah [Ruhollah Khomeini] going to believe that the West German government cannot do anything in this case?" Deutsche Babcock said that such an action could

• More U.S. banks declare Iran loans in default and sue to attach U.S. assets. Page 7.

endanger the lives of its more than 100 employees in Iran.

Other officials questioned Morgan's motives in asking for the court order, noting that the bank already had determined that its Iranian government deposits, frozen by the U.S. government, exceeded its total loan exposure to Iran of $80 million.

"In circumstances like this, we

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Miller Expects OPEC to Meet World Oil Needs

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ) — U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller said today that he believed that the oil-exporting nations would pump enough oil to meet world needs next year, which should help restrain prices.

Mr. Miller arrived today after a five-day trip to Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and Kuwait — all members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries — during which he urged them to maintain high levels of oil production next year.

He said today that he was not seeking any commitments and did not receive any. But he also said that countries that earlier had declared that they wanted to reduce oil output now were "hedging" their intentions.

"The net result was that there was a clear statement: They felt production could be and would be maintained equal to, or in excess of, final demand in the world," Mr. Miller said.

OPEC ministers will meet in Caracas on Dec. 17 to decide whether to raise prices again.

12 Are Arrested In Islamabad

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Nov. 28 (AP) — Police here said yesterday they have arrested 12 persons in connection with the attack last Wednesday on the U.S. Embassy, which resulted in the destruction of much of the embassy compound.

Police officials said the arrested are also being questioned to find out if they had roles in organizing the assault on the International Communications Administration Center in nearby Rawalpindi.

Seven other persons have been arrested for burning a section of a Christian missionary school in Rawalpindi during the anti-U.S. riots.

Over Britain's Soaring Contribution

U.K., EEC Set for Budget Battle

PARIS, Nov. 28 (IHT) — Despite signs of emerging compromise, the two-day summit meeting of Common Market leaders beginning in Dublin tomorrow appears to be moving toward a major confrontation between Britain and its European Economic Community partners over the soaring costs of British membership.

Diplomatic and political observers today unanimously rejected the worst-case scenario — Britain's pulling out of the Common Market, which it joined Jan. 1, 1973.

Nevertheless, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other British officials have been showing no signs of compromise. Mrs. Thatcher is still demanding substantial cuts in what she terms the "totally inacceptable" net contribution Britain makes to the EEC budget.

Since Britain joined, its net payments to the budget have increased steadily from around $35 million in the first year to a projected $2.5 billion next year.

Meanwhile, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today he believes that "in view of the economic quandary in which Britain finds itself, the other [EEC] partners must be prepared, will be prepared, to make concessions."

Similarly, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in a televised interview last night said that France was ready to "seek a community solution," stressing that the issues at the Dublin meeting should be considered "with regard to the cohesion and solidarity" of the Common Market.

But neither leader indicated what kind of concessions or compromise might be reached with Britain or how; *nor did they hint at the conse*quences of the summit's resulting in a deadlock, a possibility most observers were not ruling out.

"I believe that one must examine where the EEC can save money in the future," Mr. Schmidt said, adding that "the agricultural policy will be one of the most important, perhaps the most important, field that must be examined."

Mr. Schmidt was referring to the agricultural policy whose financing consumes over 70 percent of the total EEC budget but in which Britain has fared less well than its partners.

Mr. Schmidt said, "We Germans are thoroughly prepared to make concessions, but in this affair we do not want to abrogate the European Community's rules of play." He said that "nothing will work without the will to compromise."

The Netherlands also is expected to show some sympathy for Britain's request for budget revisions. Foreign Ministry sources in The Hague said today that support will not extend, however, to backing all of Britain's requests. One official predicted Mrs. Thatcher will be offered less than the "half a loaf" she *previously said would be too little.*

British officials, who have continually stated that Mrs. Thatcher will seek cuts of about $1.6 billion from Britain's contribution, today reiterated their view that failure to obtain a "broad balance" between what Britain puts in and gets out of the EEC could prompt London to veto other EEC proposals.

"We are prepared to be awkward to the nth degree," said a senior British official.

BL Unions Support Bid to End Walkout

LONDON, Nov. 28 (Reuters) — *BL Ltd.*, disrupted by a weeklong strike, resumed production today after the trade unions endorsed a return to work.

As many as 30,000 workers struck last week when the state-owned firm, formerly British Leyland, fired Derek Robinson, a trade union leader who opposed a company reorganization plan.

Management and the unions agreed to set an inquiry into the dismissal of Mr. Robinson.

Ayatollah vs. Shah: What the Record Shows

By Bernard D. Nossiter

NEW YORK (NYT) — On Aug. 18, 1953, a disconsolate Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and his wife were shopping on the Via Veneto in Rome. They had just fled Iran, where nationalist Premier Mohammed Mossadegh had ignored the shah's order to resign and won nationalist acclaim for seizing the British-run oilfields.

Yet the next day, street crowds and soldiers, organized by Kermit Roosevelt of the Central Intelligence Agency, drove Mr. Mossadegh from power. While the old man fled in his pyjamas, Mr. Roosevelt personally escorted his successor, Fazlollah Zahedi, from his hiding place to office.

A few days later, a grateful shah, back in his palace, told Mr. Roosevelt over vodka and caviar, "I owe my throne to God, my people, my army — and to you."

This event marked the start of a peculiar 25-year relationship between the shah and the United States that reached a climax with a demand by the new Iranian regime of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to try the shah for his alleged crimes. Officials at the United Nations have proposed that an international tribunal hear the charges although, as Walter. *Laqueur of the Georgetown Center for Strate*gic and International Studies has suggested, it could be difficult finding judges who could come to court with clean hands. Many of the charges against the shah might be brought with equal force against leaders in Argentina, Czechoslovakia, the Philippines or Zaire.

Rep. George Hansen of Idaho has achieved some notice by going to Iran and proposing that the job of judging the shah's misdeeds be left to a Congress whose leading members often accepted the shah's hospitality.

The U.S. Used Ruler, But It Worked 2 Ways

The strange links between the United States and the Iranian throne were frequently close and mutually profitable from the start — U.S. oil companies received 40 percent of what had been a British oil monopoly — but they were also marked by more confict than the conventional view of a client-patron arrangement suggests.

Now this history has culminated in the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by a mob chanting "Death to Carter!" and the bolding captive of 49 U.S. staff members.

The heart of the complaint by the militants is that the shah ran Iran as a personal fiefdom, slaughtering demonstrators, torturing and killing suspected foes, pilfering the nation's wealth, overturning and corrupting its traditional values and handing control of the country to Washington and its mission in Tehran.

The embassy captives are symbols, held as ransom for the return of the shah and to protest a quarter-century of history that appears, *on examination, to be far more complex than* the cries of the militants suggest.

There have been repeated findings by respected international bodies that the shah treated suspected dissidents ruthlessly. The shah himself acknowledged as much, telling the Italian journalist Oriana Fallaci, "Believe me, when three-quarters of a nation doesn't know how to read or write, you can provide for reforms only be the strictest authoritarianism — otherwise you get nowhere."

But it is much harder to conclude that he has been a puppet dangling at the end of strings pulled in Washington. He frequently thwarted U.S. objectives, not least in leading the drive for higher oil prices.

Following is an examination of a number of the charges against the shah as made by members of the new regime.

Charges of Massacre

"In the last year of his rule he embarked on massacres in all the cities of the country." — Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the just ousted acting foreign minister, in a letter to United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Starting in January of last year in the holy city of Qom, demonstrations against the shah spread through the country like a burning fuse, to Tabriz, Isfahan, smaller towns and to Tehran itself. Almost everywhere, soldiers fired on the crowds, who seemed almost to ignore the bullets.

The toll is a matter of dispute. The International Institute for Strategic Studies, a private research group with good Western intelligence sources, says that the total killed was "at least 2,000." Mr. Bani-Sadr estimates that the shah "has probably killed more than 100,000 people" in the last 15 years of his reign. Nobody really knows, but there is no firm evidence to indicate that the total killed by the shah's troops in the streets or in his jails approaches the figure mentioned by Mr. Bani-Sadr.

Charges of Torture

"He roasted our young people in boiling pots, churred them on fire, cut their limbs." — Ayatollah Khomeini to Pope John Paul II.

"There is abundant evidence showing the systematic use of impermissible methods of

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Virtually Isolated From Public

Strict Security in Force As Pope Arrives in Turkey

By William Claiborne

ANKARA, Nov. 28 (WP) — Pope John Paul II began his first visit to a Moslem country today with a stiffly formal airport reception by his Turkish hosts and then virtually disappeared from public view behind a web of extraordinarily tight security.

In the first day of a three-day visit in which he hopes to advance the reunification of the world's 1 billion believers of Roman Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy, the pope was almost completely isolated from a largely uninterested public, as he began a round of talks with the leaders of the new government of Premier Suleyman Demirel.

He arrived at an almost deserted airport, was quickly taken out of sight in an army helicopter and only once, during a brief visit to the mausoleum of Ataturk, was permitted to be driven through the streets of the capital of 2 million persons. Even then, security forces cleared the streets of traffic, and the papal motorcade went by almost unnoticed.

Even for a country that has been under martial law as long as Turkey has, the papal visit was shrouded in the tightest security in memory, because of reported assassination threats by rightists and the volatility of the Islamic fundamentalist movement here and in surrounding Moslem nations.

Esenboga airport was closed to all air traffic two hours before the arrival of the pope's plane, and all but about 250 newsmen and a military honor guard were cleared from the airfield.

The pontiff knelt and kissed the ground as he alighted. He was greeted by Mr. Demirel, Turkish President Fahri Koruturk, opposition leader and former premier Bulent Ecevit and other Turkish leaders.

In Good Spirits

Shortly before landing, the pontiff, appearing in good spirits and obviously relishing his fifth trip outside Italy in a year, chatted with newsmen aboard the plane about the timing of his visit and the possibility of danger.

Asked if he felt there was danger in making the trip, the pontif replied "love is stronger than danger," and that the timing was simply designed to coincide with Friday's Feast of St. Andrew, when Roman Catholic leaders traditionally visit the patriarch of Eastern Orthodoxy in Istanbul.

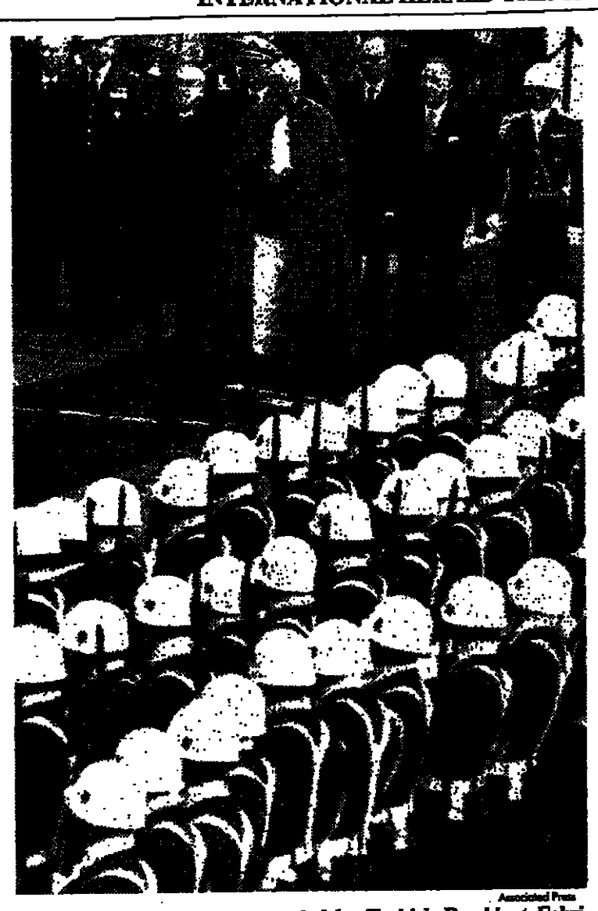
When asked about ferment in the Islamic world, the pope said, "I esteem for the monotheistic religions. That is true. My impressions were formed by the Vatican council."

While the Vatican council offered no generic definition of Islam, it expressed respect for the monotheistic religions, and Vatican sources traveling with the pope interpreted the pontiff's remarks as meaning that he views Islam in that narrow context and not in the context of political events in Moslem nations in the Middle East.

After a visit to the residence of the papal nuncio in central Ankara and a courtesy call to the presidential palace, the pope went to the nearby presidential residence for a visit with Mr. Koruturk.

At the mausoleum, the pope laid a wreath and wrote, in French, an inscription in a guest ledger, "The government of the peoples is in the hands of God. He creates at the right moment the leader who suits them because love of liberty and respect of the law makes a nation great, but it is God who secures its future."

Tomorrow, the pope will fly to Istanbul, where he will meet with leaders of Eastern Orthodoxy, including the patriarch of Constantinople, Dimitrios I.



Associated Press

Pope John Paul II, accompanied by Turkish President Fahri Koruturk, at his left, walks past Turkish honor guard on his arrival at Ankara airport yesterday at start of three-day visit.

Spain Tries 9 Accused In Abortions

MADRID, Nov. 28 (AP) — Seven women accused of having abortions, a man accused of telling some of them where they could obtain the operation, and the alleged abortionist, went on trial today in a closed courtroom. Security was tight and 300 feminists protested outside.

Besides the women gathered outside the Palace of Justice, 100 more continued a sit-in at city hall to protest the law against abortions in this predominately Roman Catholic nation.

The prosecution demanded one-year prison terms for the seven women and the man, and a 28-year term for the alleged abortionist, a 50-year-old Madrid mother of nine.

Five persons charged with similar offenses go on trial here tomorrow, and more protests are expected similar to those that last month that forced authorities in northern Spain to postpone the trial for 11 women charged under the abortion law. A new trial date there has not been set.

Efforts by leftist political parties to decriminalize abortion have been opposed by the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez and the Catholic church, which also opposes birth control.

Right to Decide

A defense lawyer said the women would contend during the trial that they had a right to decide whether they would become mothers. A banner outside the courtroom said "Right to Abortion. Amnesty."

The defense also said the defendants claimed contraceptive aid was not available from the state health service and that they were too poor to seek private medical help or afford babies.

Spanish law permits purchase of contraceptives with a doctor's prescription, but doctors are reluctant to prescribe them and prices on the black market are five times as high.

As part of the protest last month before the planned start of the trial in the Basque city of Basauri, more than 1,300 Spanish women signed a public document saying they had undergone abortions. The supreme court said it found more than 300,000 women have abortions annually, many outside the country.

Witness Accused Of Being Ex-Nazi At Cologne Trial

COLOGNE, Nov. 28 (UPI) — A courtroom commotion erupted at the trial of three former Nazis when French Nazi hunter Serge Klarsfeld revealed that a defense witness was an expatriate Nazi criminal, sentenced to death by a French court 25 years ago.

Anton Soellner, supervisor at the Drancy deportation camp during World War II, testified that he was not aware that children were transported to the gas chambers in Auschwitz.

Soellner took the witness stand on behalf of three former SS officers accused of helping to send about 70,000 French Jews to almost certain death in the Auschwitz camp.

Mr. Klarsfeld then said that Soellner, 68, had been sentenced to death in France in 1954 for his participation in the transport of Jews to Nazi death camps.

A group of French spectators belonging to "the Association of survivors of deported Jews" loudly protested Soellner's testimony and were ordered to leave the courtroom. Mr. Soellner may now face a new trial in West Germany.

Pools Stay White

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 28 (Reuters) — The City Council has turned down a request to open its whites-only municipal swimming pools to all races. The request was made by the anti-apartheid Opposition Progressive Federal Party at a meeting last night.

Bank Moves Against Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

are taking all actions to protect our interests," said James Brugger, a spokesman for the bank in New York. He said that the order to attach the assets had been received by the bank several days ago.

At present, the action effectively freezes the Iranian interests until a West German court can rule on the legitimacy of the Morgan claim. If the bid is upheld, the proceeds from a sale of the interest would be used to satisfy the claim.

Still unclear in today's action is where the attachment order actually was served. In the case of Krupp, the company acknowledged that it had received the claim because of its status as a limited-liability company under West German law.

At Deutsche Babcock, a company spokesman said that they had received no such attachment notice. He said that, under the company's structure as a share capital company, the notice would have to be served on the holders of the bearer shares, which he thought were in Iran.

Morgan, however, said that it had succeeded in serving the attachment notice on the Babcock shares, but declined to reveal on whom it had been served. West German banking industry sources speculated that the writ had been issued to a West German bank, where the shares probably were left on deposit.

Krupp Headquarters

At Krupp's headquarters in Essen, a spokesman issued a terse acknowledgement of the Morgan action and noted that the current working relationship with Iran would continue until a court decision on the case had been made.

Iran has wide-ranging ties with Krupp dating back to 1974, when it bought a 25.04-percent share in Krupp-Huettenwerke, the company's steel unit, for about $125 million. Iran also purchased in 1975 a 40-percent share in Krupp's Brazilian operations for an estimated $110 million.

The country's biggest engagement in Krupp was completed last year, when Iran took part in buying a stake in Krupp's increased capital. "The purchase price was about 870 million marks, or about $435 million. Only the parent company holding was affected by the Morgan action," Krupp said.

Action Seen Unlikely On SALT This Year

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP) — The prospect of action by the Senate on the SALT-2 treaty this year is "very, very slim indeed," the chairman of the Senate Republican conference said yesterday.

Sen. John Tower of Texas said after a conference meeting that it appeared that Dec. 17 would be the earliest date the treaty could be brought to the floor. "This indicates we could do little more than make opening statements before adjourning for the Christmas holidays," he said.

U.S. Citizens in Gulf Area Begin Low-Key Evacuation

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

BAHRAIN, Nov. 28 (NYT) — A low-key evacuation of U.S. dependents has begun here and throughout the Gulf region from countries designated by the United States as potential targets for anti-U.S. demonstrations.

The move involves the wives and children of U.S. diplomats and businessmen stationed here as well as in Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Oman and Iraq.

U.S. diplomats reached by telephone were circumspect about the details of the move, many of them refusing to comment.

U.S. businessmen here, in Kuwait and in the United Arab Emirates said that the departure of their dependents had been recommended by U.S. embassies because of "recent events and out of concern for the safety of United States citizens," in the words of one businessman.

10,000 Affected

The decision could affect an estimated 10,000 U.S. citizens who live and work in these countries. A spot check here, in Kuwait and in the United Arab Emirates suggested that less than half that number had chosen to comply with the State Department recommendation.

The U.S. citizens are leaving the Gulf on scheduled commercial flights and with as little publicity as possible because of concern that the move might antagonize the host countries, according to various sources. "It's just a short vacation," said the wife of a U.S. banker here who boarded a flight to Athens this morning.

The decision to encourage U.S. dependents to leave was made because of concern that the continuing crisis between Iran and the United States might trigger anti-U.S. riots or further attempts to damage or occupy U.S. embassies. The timing of the decision was dictated by the period of religious holidays of the holy month of Mnharram.

U.S. diplomatic sources as well as police and security officials in the government of Bahrain appeared certain that matters could be kept under control here. But there is no certainty that this would be the case here or in the other Gulf nations if the United States initiated any military moves against Iran.

Before the State Department directive on dependents, U.S. embassies here, in Kuwait and in the United Arab Emirate told U.S. citizens to "keep a low profile" and stay indoors during the religious holiday. Those whose presence was not essential were encouraged to take vacations.

U.S. diplomats in Kuwait said that few officials from the embassy and even less in the business community, estimated to number about 3,000, had left Kuwait. The same proportions were given by a U.S. official in the United Arab Emirates. Other sources said that the situation was comparable in Qatar because there was no imminent feeling of danger "at this point."

Howitzer Purchase Approved by Swiss

GENEVA, Nov. 28 (NYT) — The Swiss government won final approval today from Parliament for the purchase of 207 U.S.-made self-propelled Howitzers and their support vehicles at a cost of $460 million.

Switzerland already has bought 260 of the same model U.S. Howitzer, known in the U.S. Army as the M-109.

Feeling the Energy Pinch

Russia Discloses Shortfalls in Production

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (NYT) — The Soviet government today acknowledged shortfalls in production plans for coal, oil, steel and agriculture in 1979 and announced lower growth rates in 1980 for consumer goods, heavy industry and food supplies.

The bad news stems from a now officially recognized Soviet energy crisis and this year's poor grain harvest of 179 million metric tons.

Nikolai Baibakov, chief of the Soviet State Planning Committee, said oil production next year would be increased from 11.7 to 12.1 million barrels a day, considerably lower than the original 5-year-plan goal of 12.4 to 12.8 million barrels a day by 1980.

The increase next year would be achieved, despite a 160,000-barrel-a-day shortfall in 1979, by a crash effort to drill new wells in the already overworked fields of western Siberia, Mr. Baibakov said.

Supreme Soviet Session

The Communist party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, 72, looked on without expression as Mr. Baibakov presented next year's scaled-down plans at a public session of the Supreme Soviet, the nominal legislature, in the Kremlin.

Yesterday, in a style not practiced here since the days of Nikita Khrushchev, Mr. Brezhnev criticized at least six government ministers by name for the economic failures in a speech at a closed session of the party Central Committee.

The ministers of transportation, chemical industries and light industry were especially singled out.

"We have to find the particular culprits responsible for each shortage caused by negligence, irresponsibility or bungling, and punish them," he said. According to the text of his remarks published today in Pravda, those present applauded.

Premier Alexei Kosygin, 75, said to be recovering from an unspecified illness, was neither at yesterday's meeting nor at the session in the Kremlin this morning. Eastern European diplomats said there had been absolutely no indication from the meetings that either man might be planning an orderly transfer of power to younger successors at the next party congress, expected in early 1981.

Tikhonov's Seating

Mr. Kosygin's 74-year-old first deputy, Nikolai Tikhonov, was seated directly behind Mr. Brezhnev on the rostrum today. He was elevated to full membership in the party Politburo yesterday.

The Soviet leaders also heard today an assertion by Finance Minister Vasily Garbuzov that the defense budget in 1980 would be reduced marginally from 17.2 billion rubles, the figure for the past two years, to 17.1 billion rubles ($26.5 billion).

Western analysts believe this figure, which is 6 percent of the overall state budget for 1980, is far less than actual Soviet military spending. But they regarded the token reduction as a political gesture complementing the Soviet propaganda campaign against a buildup of North Atlantic Treaty Organization missile forces in Western Europe.

Mr. Baibakov's recitation of economic plans requiring belt-tightening got little applause from the 1,500 delegates in the hall today.

He announced that only 745 million metric tons of coal would be produced next year, a million tons less than what was supposed to be mined in 1978 and 7 million tons less than the unachieved 1979 goal of 752 million tons.

Oil, Mr. Baibakov said, would have to be sought in the fields of western Siberia. To accomplish this, he said, 23 percent more drilling equipment would have to be produced in 1980.

Western analysts believe the Siberian fields will reach peak production in 1980 or 1981. They expect an absolute decline in Soviet oil production to follow, with corresponding cutbacks in energy exports to Eastern Europe and to the West or a slowdown in domestic economic growth.

In his speech yesterday, Mr. Brezhnev called energy conservation "the most important national goal."

Today, Mr. Baibakov reiterated calls to improve economic efficiency by raising labor productivity in industry by 3.8 percent next year.

The brightest spot in the Soviet energy picture is natural gas. More than 14.1 trillion cubic feet was produced in 1979, and the goal for 1980 is 15.4 trillion.

Mr. Baibakov said, "The annual quotas for production of consumer goods have not been fully met, which has created certain difficulties in satisfying the growing needs of the population."

Industrial growth for 1980, he said, would be scaled down to 4.5 percent, with 4.3 percent for light industry and 4.5 percent for consumer goods, a considerable reduction from this year's goals.

Steel production, running behind 1978 levels so far this year, was set at 157 million metric tons in 1980, below the 5-year-plan goal of 170 million tons.

And for hard-pressed Soviet consumers, who complain this year that there is no meat in the stores, Mr. Baibakov had only more bad news for 1980.

Production of meat, chickens and milk, he said, would be "lower than the 5-year-plan goal for 1980 because of inadequate grain and fodder supplies."

In Confrontation With U.S. on Hostages

Aide Says Iran Has Soviet Moral Support

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 — Iran's ambassador to the Soviet Union said here yesterday that he has been assured by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko of the Kremlin's moral support in Tehran's current confrontation with Washington.

A top Communist Party official here, meanwhile, insisted that there has been no change in the Soviet position in favor of "observance of the relevant international convention on respecting the diplomatic immunity" of the 49 hostages held in the U.S. Embassy in Iran. However, he added, "I think it would be a mistake for you to expect us to do much more than that."

Moscow has been equivocal in its position on the Iranian-U.S. crisis which, for all the danger it poses, does embarrass the United States. Earlier this month, both Radio Moscow and a clandestine station operating in Soviet Azerbaijan said in Persian language broadcasts directed into Iran that the U.S. mission is "a center of corruption and anti-Iranian conspiracies," and that the student takeover is "understandable and logical."

Only after strong U.S. protests that the broadcasts were inflammatory did the Soviet stations begin calling for the release of the hostages.

The top Communist Party official said yesterday that there is little incentive for the Russians to take any stronger line against Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and the students in the Tehran embassy. "We don't owe you any favors in the Middle East," he said, adding that "it has long been U.S. policy to cut the Soviet Union out of the Middle East."

Would Endanger Ties

To criticize the ayatollah more strongly would only endanger whatever ties the Soviet Union has been able to maintain among the Arab nations of the area, he said. Also, he predicted, if the Soviet Union did support the U.S. position, it would gain little even in the United States. "It would be read in the United States as merely a ploy to win backing for" the SALT-2 treaty now facing an uncertain Senate confirmation battle, he suggested.

Finally, he added, in Moscow's view the United States got itself into the Iranian impasse by the mistake of allowing the deposed shah to enter the United States for cancer treatment. He implied that the Carter administration must similarly get itself out of the situation.

Earlier, Iranian Ambassador Mohammed Mokri said here that a meeting he had had on Monday with Mr. Gromyko had passed in a "very friendly and brotherly atmosphere."

Mr. Mokri said that "we do not need any military aid from the outside, but certainly we seek moral support" in the current confrontation with the United States. Asked if he had gotten such support from Mr. Gromyko, he replied, "Definitely. The Soviet Union supports our revolution, which is a human revolution, and has many times declared it publicly."

Pressed on whether Mr. Gromyko had supported the takeover of the Tehran embassy, Mr. Mokri said, "We did not touch the subject." Later, he added that "the differences between Iran and the United States go far beyond" the issue of the hostages. As for the 49 employees held in Tehran, he said that it was a matter of Iran's internal affairs, and that "Mr. Gromyko would not want to interfere in the internal affairs of Iran."

Gromyko's Comments

Last Friday, Mr. Gromyko said in Bonn that, "We are for observance of the relevant international convention on respecting the diplomatic immunity of appropriate representatives of states. That was the stand we took when the question came up before the [United Nations] Security Council, and it is known both to the United States government and the government of Iran."

Mr. Gromyko urged that "the sides, including the United States, should exercise restraint and presence of mind and not allow themselves to be carried away by emotion."

His wording would itself appear to cast some doubt on the Soviet position. As Mr. Mokri stressed here yesterday, Iran considers the hostages to be spies engaged in espionage against Tehran.

Mr. Mokri said that any U.S. military action in Tehran would be unwise and "perhaps suicidal for the United States and other Western countries." He called on "the people of the United States to settle accounts with the government and not to allow it to suppress us anymore. We know that the United States is trapped by its own economic system. But sooner or later the United States will have to release itself from the influence of the capitalists and the Zionists."

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Soviet Journal Urges Restraint

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (Reuter) — A Soviet journal today called on the United States and Iran not to be carried away by emotion and to settle the crisis over the hostages.

The call was made in the weekly Literary Gazette and was accompanied by an account of events in the past month that suggested that the United States was largely to blame for the crisis.

It said that it is very important that the sides, including the United States, "show restraint and cool-headedness and not allow emotions to boil over."

The Gazette said the impression was being created that the United States was preparing military action which would be "dangerous for the cause of peace and security of peoples of the Middle East and the whole world."

Iran Replaces Bani-Sadr With Radio-TV Director

(Continued from Page 1)

aged any assumptions that Mr. Carter would announce new economic, political, or military pressures against Iran. With the diplomatic focus shifting to the UN Security Council and the shah's departure from the United States expected shortly, it was considered unlikely that the president would initiate any tough countermeasure to gain the release of the hostages or to forestall any threatened moves by Iran to put them on trial as "spies."

The White House has undertaken a campaign to generate public actions in support of the U.S. hostages, who have been held since Nov. 4. A presidential spokesman said that Mr. Carter, in thousands of letters and telegrams sent from the White House, was urging both that U.S. citizens write to the Iranian mission at the United Nations demanding their freedom and that church bells be rung daily at noon until they are released.

The president yesterday told a group of community leaders that the hostages had been mistreated. This was believed to be in part an answer to statements by Rep. George Hansen, R-Idaho, whose self-appointed role as a mediator with Iran has drawn reproaches from the White House and Congress. Rep. Hansen, after visiting some of the hostages on Sunday, said that they were not being mistreated although they remained bound "loosely" hand and foot.

Mr. Carter, in remarks to state officials from Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, said, "They have not been treated well. They have not been permitted to speak a word. They have been threatened, at times at pistol-point, and encouraged to make statements contrary to their own inclination. . .

"They have been kept, now, with hands and feet tied, for 23 days. They have not been permitted to speak. When they have spoken, to say 'Good morning' or 'Good luck,' they have been punished. This is a reprehensible thing and a disgrace to everyone who believes in civilization and decency."

Rep. Hansen left for Washington tonight to press his proposal that Congress investigate the alleged corruption of the shah in exchange for the release of the hostages.

Within Iran's revolutionary government, Mr. Bani-Sadr had appeared to be the main voice of conciliation with the United States, proposing possible compromises for releasing the hostages in exchange for U.S. concessions. But Ayatollah Khomeini and the students holding the embassy repeatedly had rebuffed Mr. Bani-Sadr's efforts to insist that the shah be returned to Iran before the hostages would be freed.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh, 47, has lived years in Europe and the United States. The Pars report said that Mr. Bani-Sadr, who also is a member of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, would retain his post as finance minister. It was not known whether Mr. Ghotbzadeh would continue in his broadcast post.

Twice in recent days Mr. Bani-Sadr has said that he would resign the UN Security Council membership. But Ayatollah Khomeini has stepped in advance any possible concession of the emergency session, charging that it would be dictated by Washington. Earlier today a spokesman said that Mr. Bani-Sadr probably would postpone his trip.

The militants who are occupying the embassy made it clear that they would not endorse a Security Council appearance by Mr. Bani-Sadr. They denounced the Security Council and called for it to be dissolved. "Needless to say the Revolutionary Council will not send a representative to the so-called Security Council which plays with the prestige of the revolution," their statement said.

The Security Council met briefly last night at the urging of Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, but agreed to postpone the emergency session until after religious celebrations tomorrow and Friday by Muslim Moslems.

In Washington, informed sources said that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had asked former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to refrain from making public comments about the way the Carter administration has dealt with the shah. The sources said that they met on Monday and that Mr. Kissinger agreed to curb his statements.

Last week, at a meeting of Republican governors in Austin, Texas, Mr. Kissinger said that the American public was "sick and tired of seeing Americans pushed around" and that the United States' ability to shape events was disintegrating.

17 Die in Earthquakes

TEHRAN, Nov. 28 (AP) — Seventeen persons died in a series of earthquakes in northeastern Iran yesterday, the nation's Red Lion affiliate said today, attributing the relatively light death toll to tremors that alerted the residents.

A spokesman for the Red Lion and Sun Society said that its workers reported that 12 persons died in Quaen, four in Khaf and one in Gonabad, all towns in the southern part of Khurasan province.

Airlines Avoid Iran Territory

COLOGNE, Nov. 28 (AP) — West Germany's flag carrier Lufthansa, announced today that its flights from Europe to India and East Asia will no longer pass over Iran "for reasons of flight safety."

But the airline said that it would continue its flights between Frankfurt and Tehran five times a week.

Shortly after the Lufthansa announcement, Swissair disclosed that it, too, had stopped flying over Iran.

Thatcher Cuts Denounced At London Rally

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP) — Thousands of protesters marched through London today denouncing Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her proposed cuts in government spending.

"Thatcher, Thatcher, Out! Out!" shouted thousands of men and women as they marched out of Hyde Park and down the posh Park Lane, creating traffic jams across London.

Miners, engineers, steelmen, automakers, farmworkers, street cleaners and printers from all over Britain marched behind union banners, along with nurses, students and housewives. Brass bands from Yorkshire played military airs and popular songs as tens of thousands participated, according to estimates.

"We know that this demonstration will not bring down Mrs. Thatcher, but it will strengthen the labor movement so that the government is made comparably weaker," said Norman Atkinson of the opposition Labor Party. Labor, driven from office by Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative Party six months ago, summoned its supporters to protest the £3.5 billion ($7.5 billion) in public-spending cuts that affect schools, hospitals, transport and municipal services.

Envoy Abducted In El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, Nov. 28 (UPI) — Suspected leftist terrorists kidnapped the ambassador from South Africa, Archibald Dunn, here today in a raid in the heart of the city, witnesses said.

The ambassador's driver said that he and Mr. Dunn, 58, were leaving the embassy shortly after noon when they were surrounded by about 18 men, all armed with submachine guns.

The gunmen picked up the ambassador by armpits and threw him into the back of a truck stolen from a passing motorist only minutes before, and fled down the capital's main thoroughfare, the driver said.

Troops Using Tear Gas in Catacombs

Mosque Gunmen Cornered, Saudis Say

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Nov. 28 (UPI) — Saudi troops have trapped the last Moslem gunmen holding out in the underground passageways of the Grand Mosque of Mecca, and are using tear gas to apprehend them, a senior Saudi officer said.

"Most of them have surrendered and others are surrendering," Maj. Mohammed Zweidi Nifai, said. "Some of their leaders are still holding out in the catacombs, but we have them trapped. We have all the exits of the catacombs under surveillance. We are using tear gas to flush them out, and we have asked them to surrender.

"The entire military operation was carried out very successfully. And the few gunmen are now in the catacombs because we forced them there. We fought them from room to room and eventually trapped them in the underground passageways."

Repairs Under Way

The state-owned Riyadh radio said that maintenance crews were already in the shrine to repair the damage that the gunmen caused.

It said that the crews entered the mosque yesterday, a week after 200 to 500 gunmen took over shrine and declared their leader, Mohammed Abdullah, as the Mahdi, or messiah.

"We are in control of the most of the passageways, but our troops stayed out of a small section only to minimize our losses," Maj. Nifai said.

He did not indicate the number of casualties in the weeklong confrontation, but he said that both sides suffered "considerably."

Maj. Nifai said that throughout the operation the government and the military insisted that "the utmost should be done to preserve the lives of not only the hostages, but also of the attackers."

He said that the authorities were well informed about the real identity of the gunmen, their motives and their leadership, but he did not elaborate.

"The military operation was launched to purify the mosque from the renegades," Maj. Nifai said. "But we're under strict orders to safeguard the lives of the hostages, our troops and do our utmost to arrest the culprits — we wanted them alive."

The counterattack was carried out by a combined force of troops from the army, National Guard and special forces, he said.

"From the first day, we told the gunmen they should surrender, but instead, they confronted us with gunfire," Maj. Nifai said. "We had no choice but to fight them back. We were careful not to damage the holy mosque. That's why we fell back on the use of tear gas."

Diplomatic sources said, however, that much damage was done to the building and to its minarets.

Cancer Patients Appeal to Strikers To Lift London Hospital Blockade

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP) — With three hours to go before a strike forced Charing Cross Hospital to run out of heating oil and close its doors, cancer patients yesterday threw blankets over their bathrobes and took to the streets to convince 55 striking maintenance men to allow oil trucks through the picket lines.

Their appeal went largely unheeded, but last night three trucks slipped past the pickets and gave the hospital enough fuel to last until the weekend. The strikers' blockade is in its fifth week.

"We told (he pickets] we were cancer patients and were ashamed of what they were doing," said Kathy Barker. "But they just turned their backs on us." Commented teen-age patient Peter Harebottell: "It is warmer near the pickets' fire than it is in the hospital."

Besides oil, the hospital's oxygen, food and light bulb supplies are running low. Patients have been taking cold baths and, with the staff, eating leftovers. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has pledged all necessary action — including sending in troops — to insure supplies' getting through.

The dispute began when a maintenance man was fired for refusing to install an air filter in an operating theater; he claimed that carrying it was not part of his job. The firing prompted a walkout by the engineering staff. The Trades Union Congress is urging the strikers to go back to work.

Meanwhile, more than half of the 850 beds at Charing Cross are empty. Premature babies are nursed beside cardiac cases, and the halls of the once bustling, modern facility are eerily silent. The cancer patients have been hardest hit because many need treatment available only at Charing Cross.

...eeping Changes Recommended

...duct...U.S. High Schools Need ...ig Overhaul, Study Says

By Bill Richards

...ASHINGTON, Nov. 28 — The ...ted States' vast secondary edu...on system, which includes more ... 14 million high school-age ...ngsters, urgently needs a sweep... overhaul, according to a major ...cation study released yesterday.

...e Carnegie Council on Policy ...ies in Higher Education said ... because of deficits in the pres... public high school system ...ut one-third of our youth are ...ducated, ill-employed, and ill-...pped to make their way in ...rican society."

...o solve these problems the ...cil recommended fundamental ...ges in the structure of high ...ols, making them smaller and ...ring up rigid five-day atten... schedules into a system that ...ld allow one or two days each ... of education-related work or ...nce.

'Skills Centers'

...addition, the council called for ...d to compulsory education for ...h over 16 and a transfer of ...nical skills programs out of ... schools into the workplace or ...skills centers" set up in commu...nity colleges and other institutions of higher education.

The council also recommended the retention of the voluntary military service system and an end to Social Security payments by workers under 21.

The council chairman, Clark Kerr, the former president of the University of California, said that the current overall rate of high school dropouts has reached 23 percent. For blacks it is 35 percent and for Hispanics it is 45 percent.

"We must find ways to break up the big monolithic high school and its deadly weekly routine," Mr. Kerr said. "High school is an alienating experience for many young people [and] like a prison — albeit with open doors — for some."

In its study, the Carnegie group recommended that high schools teach basic skills — "literacy and numeracy, and good work habits."

The council, which was established in 1967 as the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, has been influential through its studies in bringing change to the U.S. college system. Its recommendations, for example, helped to broadly expand the system of two-year community colleges in the United States, particularly in urban centers.

In its study released yesterday, entitled "Giving Youth a Better Chance," the Council said that the nation's "youth problem" would not disappear without a basic change *in the secondary education* system.

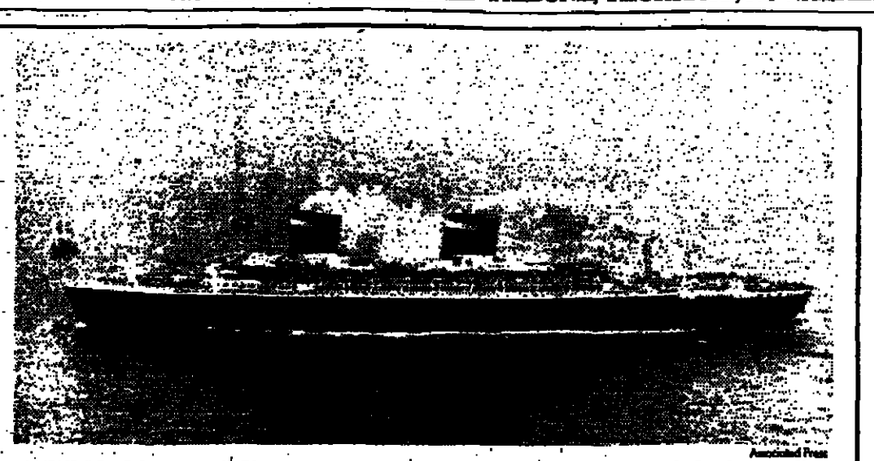
It noted that an estimated 20 percent of those youths who do remain in high school are poor in language and number skills. The study said that high schools fail to provide an adequate transition into permanent jobs in the labor market.

Other Problems

Chronic truants and dropouts, especially in inner-city areas, are a "lost generation," the study said.

But it noted that the youth unemployment problem has been exaggerated in the recent past. High schools have also had serious problems with drug addiction, crime, social fears, reduced productivity, raised social expenditures and a disdain for authority, the council said.

Focusing attention on solving high school problems could cost between $1.4 billion and $1.9 billion, the council estimated. Such a program, it said, would directly benefit about 3.5-million young people and would result in savings in areas of lowered juvenile crime and unemployment.



SAILING CONDOMINIUM — U.S. Cruises Inc., the new owner of the luxury liner United States, plans to return the ship to sea as a condominium. Staterooms are being offered from $11,500 to $149,000, for which investors could use the rooms for two weeks a year for 20 years. The liner was sold by the U.S. Maritime Administration for $5 million.

For 1980 Nominating Convention

U.S. Democrats Abroad Set Delegate Plan

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (IHT) — A three-stage plan for Democrats abroad to select delegates for next year's Democratic presidential nominating convention has been approved by the Democratic National Committee.

The plan, submitted by the Democratic Party Committee Abroad in mid-October and approved earlier this month, provides for a mail ballot election of four voting delegates and three alternates in May; the selection of two "party official" delegates at a committee convention in June; and the subsequent selection of two at-large delegates and one alternate at that convention.

Under the plan, all candidates for delegate will be identified as to presidential preference or uncommitted status and will be bound to vote for the presidential candidate whom they were elected to support for at least one ballot. In past primaries for overseas voters, there was no presidential preference.

Priority consideration will be given to blacks, Hispanics and American Indians in the selection of at-large delegates.

May 9 Deadline

Ballots will be mailed out to registered Democrats on April 21. They must be returned to the committees located in the various countries no later than May 9.

The ballots will be counted first on the basis of presidential preference and uncommitted status to determine the allocation of the four delegates and three alternates to each presidential candidate or to the uncommitted slate.

If a candidate or the uncommitted slate is allocated four delegates, the two male and two female delegates from the applicable preference list receiving the highest number of votes will be elected. If three delegates are allocated, the male and female candidate receiving the highest number of votes and the candidate receiving the next highest number of votes regardless of sex will be elected. If two delegates are allocated, the highest male and female will be elected. If one delegate is allocated, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes regardless of sex will be elected.

The two official party delegates will be chosen by the Democratic Party Committee Abroad convention in London on June 7. Priority for consideration will be given to the chairman and vice chairman and other members of the party committee. Following the election of official delegates the convention will select the two at-large delegates and one at-large alternate. Each delegate will have one-half vote at the nominating convention.

Candidate Petition

Any Democrat enrolled with a Democratic Party Committee who is a resident of a foreign country may run for delegate by presenting a petition signed by 25 Democrats living abroad to the committee in the country where he is living or, if there is no committee in that country, to the Democratic Party Committee Abroad. The filing deadline is March 5.

Copies of the rules for nominating delegates and voting in the primary are available from the Democratic Party Committee Abroad, 38 Lower Belgrave Street, London, SW1.

U.S. Aides Doubt Flash in Atlantic Was Nuclear Test

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP) — U.S. officials said yesterday that they were increasingly doubtful that there was a clandestine nuclear test over water in the southern Atlantic on Sept. 22.

The officials added that it was unlikely that a special scientific panel convened by the Carter administration would be able to explain conclusively what caused the flash detected by a reconnaissance satellite on that day. When the flash was disclosed late last month, officials said that it closely resembled a low-yield nuclear test.

The State Department announced earlier this week that the New Zealand Institute of Nuclear Sciences had revised its finding about the flash, and that "there is no evidence of fresh radioactive fallout during the last three months."

The U.S. officials said yesterday that there had been nothing besides the initial reports from New Zealand to corroborate a nuclear test. There are two other major possibilities: a malfunction by the Vela satellite or a natural phenomenon that simulated a nuclear explosion. Officials said that the satellite had been tested, and appeared to be reliable. ". . .I'm increasingly convinced that it may have been a meteorite or something," an official said.

Managua Workers Discover Bodies

MANAGUA, Nov. 28 (UPI) — Workers have found the mutilated bodies of about 30 persons killed by former President Anastasio Somoza's agents, officials said yesterday.

A spokesman for the Nicaraguan Supreme Court also said public trials for 7,500 prisoners of war will begin next week. He said the prisoners included former National Guardsmen as well as civilian supporters of Gen. Somoza, ousted July 17 by the Sandinista guerrillas.

Sandinista Popular Army spokesman Roberto Sanchez said city workers building a recreation center in the center of Managua yesterday uncovered the mass grave. The bodies, some with their skulls crushed and limbs broken, were presumed to be Sandinista guerrillas tortured by Somoza agents, killed and dumped in the pit, Mr. Sanchez said.

...yatollah Against the Shah: What the Record Reveals

(Continued from Page 1)

...hological and physical torture ...olitical suspects during interro...n," the International Commis... of Jurists, a respected Geneva... private group, reported in ...

...e same year, Amnesty Interna...l, another private group and a ...el laureate, published a study ...ing Iran with arbitrary arrests ...uspected political opponents, ...re and unaccounted deaths. ...year before, Amnesty conclud... that "the torture of political pris... during interrogation appears ... routine practice." The agency ...rved that the shah had been ...ed of holding 25,000 to ...00 political prisoners, but no ...le number could be cited. The ...e acknowledged about 3,000. ...ese broad summaries cannot ...re the feel of what it was said ... like in the torture chambers of ...ah. Reza Baraheni, an Iranian ...ist arrested in 1973, provided ...escription of the double, iron ...echnique.

...ey tie you to the upper bed ...r...our back, and with the heat ...g from torch or a small heat...ey burn your back in order to ... information. Sometimes the ...ng is extended to the spine, as ...ult of which paralysis is cer...

...Baraheni saw and experi... all other things. "There were ... all sizes of whips hanging from ... on the walls. Electric prods ... on little stools. The nail... ...ing instruments stood on the ...

...he gallows stood on the other ...They hang you upside down ...hen someone beats you with a ...on your legs or uses the electric ...on your chest or your genitals, ...y lower you down, pull your ... up, and one of them tries to ...you while you are still hanging ...e down."

...ave Away Nation's Wealth

...his man gave away our oil and ...its money he built bases for oth... — Ayatollah Khomeini to ... John Paul II.

...atever the shah did, he did not ...away Iran's oil but sold it at ... higher prices. Unlike most of ...artners in the Organization of ...leum Exporting Countries, he ... grandiose plans to make his ...try an industrial and military ...r. The oil revenues paid for ... plans.

... bought the most elaborate ...ons he could find at a dizzying ... From the world's 29th biggest ...der on arms in 1966, Iran rose ...ghth place 10 years later. The ... bought F-14 jet fighters with ...nix missiles from Grumman, ...to-manage Spruance Class de...ers from Litton Industries and ...0 transports from Lockheed.

... this was splendid business for ...rms merchants, but it did not ...up to bases for the United ...s. The nearest the shah came to ...ding one was his $850-million ...ase from Rockwell Interna... of an electronic surveillance ...m. It could eavesdrop on Sovi... communications in the south of ... Soviet Union, where rockets ...other weapons are tested.

...e shah's purchases, however, ... too complex for Iranians to ...More than 20,000 Americans, ...ary and civilian, poured in sim... to operate or teach Iranians to ... the expensive gadgets. Their ...ers might have given the aya... the illusion that bases had ...built.

...e staff of a Senate Foreign Re... ...s subcommittee reported that ...r President Richard Nixon de... in 1972 to "sell Iran virtually ...onventional weapons it want... In the next four years, Iran ac... a staggering $10.4 billion ... But the shah's forces were so ...ident on U.S. personnel to ... them that the Senate staff ...uded that Iran could not wage ..."without U.S. support on a ...o-day basis." This view was ...orted by the little rebellion of ...s that Iran stirred up in neigh... Iraq. The shah had to aban... the fight in 1975 after his forces ...repulsed.

Charges of Plunder

...his individual, his family, his ...es and his aides are plunderers ...e wealth of a poor nation. The ...ah amassed such a great for... — Mr. Bani-Sadr.

The shah and his family are undoubtedly rich, but how much legitimately belongs to them and how much they have improperly hidden abroad is impossible to determine. Budgeting in Iran was more feudal than modern, with no firm distinction between revenues for the state and income to the shah. There is no way of fixing a proper salary for such a ruler or estimating what its investment might yield.

It is just as hard to determine how much wealth the shah and his family have acquired. Officials of the new regime put it as high as $30 billion. The shah has reportedly told a friend, Barbara Walters of ABC-TV, that it ranges from $50 million to $100 million, a differential that in itself suggests accounting of a most informal sort.

The Pahlavi Foundation, which he controlled until recently, was thought to have assets of about $3 billion with shares in big banks, cement plants, insurance companies, sugar mills, hotels, casinos, a General Motors plant and 25-percent of the large Krupp steelworks in West Germany.

According to some authorities, every new enterprise set up in Iran gave the shah or his relatives a small share. Many arms deals were sealed only with payment of a "commission" to an Iranian middleman who, it is assumed, shared his windfall with the shah.

Deprived People of a Living

"Our youth were deprived of a decent living." — Ayatollah Khomeini to the pope.

As economists measure these things, the shah in fact presided over an economic miracle, even before the great boom in oil prices. In the dozen years preceding 1972, output of goods and services grew at an astonishing 9.4 percent a year, a Japanese pace. With the quadrupling of oil prices, the growth lid was lifted. The gross national product leaped by 34 percent in 1974 and 42 percent in 1975. Income per head skyrocketed from $176 in 1960 *to $1,997 in 1976, although inflation* sliced some of the fat from this.

To be sure, the distribution of this new wealth was unequal. Half the nation lived in the countryside and 9 of 10 were housed in mud-brick huts. At least half of the people in overcrowded Tehran also made their homes in twisted lanes lined with the same mud-brick dwellings. An estimated 10 percent of the population owned 40 percent of the wealth.

Young men poured into the cities from a countryside that was neglected. They flocked to projects and plants built by Brown & Root, General Motors, Du Pont, General Tire, Warner-Lambert, Pfizer, Pepsi-Cola and more, to those constructed by big companies from Britain, France and other industrial nations.

Bottlenecks soon developed in elaborate plans for factories, superhighways and a subway in Tehran. Inflation reached nearly 50 percent. Credit had to be squeezed. Projects creaked to a halt before they could turn out an offsetting stream of goods to match the de*mand from the hundreds of thou*sands of workers and others enjoying high paper incomes. The collapse of the boom and the unemployment this created almost surely inspired the demonstrators who *howled for the overthrow of the* shah and now surround the U.S. Embassy.

Inspired Decadence

"The agent for the decadence of the region." — Mr. Bani-Sadr to Mr. Waldheim.

The shah saw himself as a modernizer, single-handedly lifting a traditional, rural Moslem country into the 20th century. He bought nuclear plants from the United States and France, he built an international airline, he gave women the vote, he permitted male and female students to ride on the same buses and eat in the same cafeterias, he brought in movies, gambling casinos and choked his capital with cars.

Above all, industry secularizes, breaks down the attachment to traditional religious values. The religious establishment, now personified by Ayatollah Khomeini, was resentful. Even the shah's redistribution of land struck directly at them, depriving mullahs of the generous bequests that had made them rich in land. Their primitive network of welfare for the poor was superseded by the jobs in booming industry and the social measures that the shah undertook. Civil courts replaced those run by the mullahs. The emancipation of women, the prostitutes drawn to the boom towns, all were an affront to their power and beliefs.

The crowds swirling around the embassy are "a rallying cry against excessive and indiscriminate Westernization, in part a protest against the erosion of traditional values." This was the description used by the International Institute of Strategic Studies for the events of last year.

Perhaps the shrewdest verdict on the shah comes from Robert Graham, a British journalist whose "Iran: The Illusion of Power" was written on the eve of the shah's downfall. Mr. Graham said:

"To cast the shah as the villain is, in one sense, misleading. There is nothing to suggest that another leader or group of leaders in Iran would have done better or behaved much differently under the circumstances. It would be surprising if the same basic motivations did not apply; namely preservation of personal power, a concern with prestige, chauvinistic pride in seeking Iranian solutions, and a general impatience with detail. The shah's critics decry his authoritarianism, but there is scarcely a liberal tradition in Iranian history. Even Mossadegh, in his brief experience of power, dismissed parliament and displayed a penchant for authoritarian rule."

Charges of U.S. Domination

"Iran is a country that, since the coup d'etat of 1953 until the fall of the regime of the shah, was placed directly under the domination of the United States, that is to say on the road to political, social and economic decadence." — Mr. Bani-Sadr to Mr. Waldheim.

Did the United States pull all the strings for 25 years in this land of 35 million people? Was the U.S. Embassy, as Mr. Bani-Sadr charged, "a center of rule and espionage in our country, interfering in internal affairs and administration?"

The most dreaded instrument of the Shah's repression was Savak, a force of perhaps 30,000 secret policemen who ferreted out suspected dissidents and subjected many to the brutal torture. Mr. Roosevelt, the grandson of President Theodore Roosevelt, who engineered the successful coup in 1953, says that his agency helped "organize and give guidance" to the new Iranian security force, with the help of Israeli "friends."

But these chilling stories, even if true, give a distorted picture of a complicated relationship marked by both dependency and revolt. Both the Kennedy and Johnson administrations made brief efforts, for example, to persuade the shah to *adopt economic reforms aimed at a* more equal sharing of wealth; these efforts failed.

Alignment 'Not Confining'

In military, economic and foreign affairs — at least since the early 1960s — the shah sought to retain "a primary but not confining alignment with the United States." This was the description of William Griffith of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and there is much in the record to support it.

The shah bought British Chieftain tanks to replace U.S. models. He sought French as well as U.S. nuclear plants. He even bought some lesser weapons, such as artillery, from the Soviet Union. In 1962, he signed an agreement with Moscow promising that no U.S. missiles would be stationed in Iran, with which the Russians share a 1,200-mile border.

Certainly, the most consequential show of independence by the shah was his successful push to drive up oil prices from 1973 on. Probably no single event has done more to mire the West in the inflation-stagnation rut in which it has languished ever since. At meetings of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Saudi Arabia has been pictured as a "moderate." It can afford to be; it has not been trying to earn billions of dollars for outsized industries and armies. But the shah's ambitions were far loftier. So his ministers, sometimes with Venezuela, led the charge for the increases that have hit the U.S. economy with such force. This is no way *for a puppet to behave.*

In the hour of his greatest peril, the final months of last year, the shah was constantly assured of Washington's support. On Nov. 30, President Carter said: "We have confidence in the shah. We support him and his efforts to change Iran in a constructive way." Twelve days later, Mr. Carter said at another news conference that Iran's leader "has our support and he also has our confidence."

But the crucial point is this: The United States was no longer in a *position to offer the shah more than* verbal comfort. Despite the assertions of Mr. Bani-Sadr and others in the new order, any strings that once existed had long ago frayed. There were no Kermit Roosevelts or forces of an even larger order sent to protect the huge U.S. investment in the shah's regime.

Rather than a nest of spies, the embassy had been largely reduced to a transmission belt for the shah's own distorted intelligence.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Thursday, November 29, 1979

What the UN Will Expose

This may be the week in which the United Nations finally demonstrates whether it has become merely a place or still functions as an institution. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has summoned the Security Council to consider a grave threat to the peace. In fact, there is no threat so long as the United States cares more for its hostages than for retribution. The greater danger is that the United Nations will be exposed as utterly helpless, unable to speak even for the most elementary ingredient of diplomacy: the safety of diplomats.

* * *

There is no doubt that the world organization is a convenient, neutral meeting ground for diplomats seeking to resolve bilateral problems. That may yet be possible for the United States and Iran, assuming Iran has a government after this week of fervent holy days and agitation for a new Islamic constitution.

There has long been doubt, however, that the United Nations is anything more than a meeting ground. The major powers never gave it authority over conflicts affecting their most vital interests. Weaker nations have followed this example, using the United Nations only as a forum of complaint and, more recently, as an assembly of vague petition for economic and social justice.

* * *

What hope remains that the United Nations can still make an independent contribution to peace depends almost entirely on the occasional moral force of its opinions. Opinions can have moral force only if they are offered with disinterest and with concern for principle. If the sanctity of an embassy fails to arouse such concern, and the defense of diplomacy itself fails to rouse the member nations to alarm, the United Nations will have descended to the impotence of its predecessor, the League of Nations.

The irony in this episode of the Tehran hostages deserves some emphasis. The governments of the world, aware that their own emissaries are in jeopardy, expect the United States to defend the common, vital international code. They also count upon the restraint and decency of the American people to do so peacefully. And yet, most of those governments cannot bring themselves to cast a vote that might put some pressure on the Iranians — because it would momentarily align them with an unpopular superpower.

Thus, in the first week of this episode, the UN Security Council met only informally to authorize its president to express concern over the "prolonged" detention of U.S. diplomats in Iran. For the next two weeks, the member nations hid behind the backstage efforts of Waldheim to negotiate a face-saving formula: release of the hostages in exchange for an Iranian propaganda barrage against the deposed shah and the United States at the world organization.

* * *

That elusive deal still looks like the best available way out. But Waldheim summoned the Security Council this week to give him some moral support. He sought a resolution calling for release of the hostages and negotiation between Iran and the United States about their grievances, including the shah. When Iranian authorities decided, however, that they still needed their prisoners in this week of agitation and referendum, the Security Council swiftly adjourned to Saturday. Apparently a month of detention is not yet "prolonged" enough.

* * *

The United States — and its restraint — will survive this rebuff. The last pretensions of the United Nations may not.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Walter Mitty in Tehran

It disturbs many people to think of a loose cannon like Rep. George Hansen, R-Idaho, rolling around Tehran conveying to Iranians not well versed in the U.S. political scene that, as the State Department put it, "there may be more than one voice speaking or negotiating for America." Mr. Hansen was in Iran on a self-launched "personal mercy mission." His proposal for a congressional inquiry into the former shah's alleged iniquities was unauthorized and could conceivably have led some Iranians to believe they could make an end run around the administration's demand for the immediate release of all hostages. For that reason, it was good that his House peers repudiated him quickly.

* * *

The more one contemplates the performance of Mr. Hansen, however, the harder it is to single him out for criticism. Leave aside private citizens: He is far from the first legislator to assign himself a diplomatic mission in order to compensate for the perceived inadequacies of the administration in power. Assorted sojourns in Hanoi, Moscow, Havana and Beirut (to see the PLO) come to mind.

It is hinted that Mr. Hansen's ego or his political ambition had something to do with his trip — a contention that some of you may find hard to believe about a politician. The fact remains that not so long ago a congressman proceeding to the capital of a hostile state without official instructions or approval, even (or *especially*) during a crisis, could expect to be hailed as something of a hero in broad sectors of U.S. society. If the congressional traveler conveyed "that there may be more than one voice speaking or negotiating for America," then that was considered to be precisely the point of the exercise. Of just such stuff have congressional-executive relations in the foreign policy field been made for a dozen or more years.

* * *

All this is not to say Mr. Hansen was not a jackass to take himself off to Tehran. It is to say that he is in a large company of congressional Walter Mittys pretending to be secretary of state. Presidents find this state of affairs maddening, notwithstanding the view they had when they or their party were out of power. Congress finds it statesmanlike to rally around the president until it becomes necessary to assert a national interest that the president, poor fellow, is letting trail.

* * *

In fact, the Hansen affair seems egregious enough to enough people to help the president's — any president's — side of the foreign-policy tug-of-war. But it hardly seems enough to end it. In recent years, politics has not so much stopped as started, or at least intensified, at the water's edge, and that will not soon or easily change.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Senseless Suffering

There seems to be no end to the depravities that compound human suffering in Southeast Asia.

In Vietnam recently, a barge full of food, contributed by Oxfam, was headed up the Mekong River toward starving Cambodia. The shipment had the permission, at last, of the Vietnamese, but it was nonetheless delayed for 36 hours. Inspections were required, the Vietnamese said. And taxes had to be paid — nearly $10,000.

* * *

In Cambodia, near the Thai border, new warlords have tried to keep hungry people from escaping to freedom and food. According to our colleague, Henry Kamm, the warlords espouse various political causes yet all claim to be nationalists who oppose the Vietnamese invaders. Several of them, however, like the one who is known locally as "the Mad Prince," have used force to chase refugees back into Cambodia. Why? "You cannot govern without people," said the Mad Prince.

In Thailand, meanwhile, Kamm has found a gruesome industry devoted to robbing the Vietnamese boat people. Five hundred so-called fishermen invaded a community of 150 refugees living on a desolate island off southern Thailand. They murdered 17 of them, including several children, and raped the women and girls. A few have been indicted.

Such are the wanton tragedies inflicted by people on other people, often their own.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
November 29, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — The shah of Persia has developed much anxiety over the designs of England in sending constantly the so-called commercial expeditions to his country. In view of this, he is about to send an important mission here, headed by a special representative, Mirza Riza Khan, the shah's ambassador at Constantinople, who will confer with the czar. In conjunction with Lord Curzon's departure to India last week, where he will resume his duties as viceroy for a further period of five years, this action by the shah is considered in diplomatic circles in St. Petersburg as a political event of the highest importance.

Fifty Years Ago
November 29, 1929

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "For the fifth time the Nobel Prize in Literature has gone to a German, and the selection of Thomas Mann for the honor was no surprise. Ever since the publication of *Buddenbrooks*, a quarter of a century ago, when Mann was still in his 20s, he has been outstanding among German men of letters, and the publication of *The Magic Mountain* five years ago made Mann an obvious candidate for the Swedish honor. Mann writes in another mood than that prevailing in the current crop of American novelists. At his 50th birthday he was called 'the most responsible of living artists.' "



Iranian Affair: As Moscow Sees the U.S.

By James Reston

MOSCOW — Officials in Moscow express concern and even anxiety over the decline in U.S.-Soviet relations, but the Iranian affair doesn't seem to have made much of a stir here. Soviet spokesmen agree it is an awkward situation but certainly do not agree with Secretary General Kurt Waldheim of the UN that the confrontation in Tehran is the most serious threat to world peace since the Cuban missile crisis of 1962.

They criticize the violation of U.S. property and officials in the Iranian capital, but they are rather offhand about it. They say they hope the hostages can be released without the intervention of U.S. military power. This "might get out of hand," they observe vaguely, without indicating what they would do if it did.

When they are asked why the Soviet government did not come forward with a stronger condemnation of the Iranians and what they would do if their diplomats were taken hostage, they reply that Moscow could not support the United States in a dramatic way without also seeming to support the shah, which they have no intention of doing.

Different Reaction

"After all," they say, "U.S. policy in Iran was not very benevolent toward the Soviet Union." They prefer not to say what they would do if the same thing happened to their diplomats, but they imply that their reaction to any violation of a single inch of their sovereign territory in any Soviet embassy in the world would not be excessively tolerant.

One is reminded of what Jan Masaryk, former foreign minister of Czechoslovakia, said when he was asked why his country made an alliance with the Soviet Union during the crisis of World War II: "I'd rather be taken prisoner by the Americans," he replied.

On the larger issue of the deterioration of U.S.-Soviet relations, Soviet officials now talk much more quietly than they did a few years ago, but they come down to the same thing: The decline is all the fault of the U.S. government or its "ruling circles" or its "influential advisers" — Zbigniew Brzezinski is their favorite villain — who seem determined to interfere with the peace process.

Stated Sadly

There is now, they say, a definite shift in the United States "toward the negative." They had always expected the negotiations for an arms limitation agreement to be a difficult and protracted affair. They understood the established confirmation treaty procedure of the Senate and knew that both sides would have to compromise along the way. But they were surprised, they say, to find that one obstacle after another was put in the way of the second arms limitation treaty.

All this is stated in Moscow rather sadly, even with a kind of injured self-pity. The United States, it is said here, had always regarded the emergence of the Soviet Union in 1917 as "an illegitimate child of history," and had never really adjusted to the new facts of the modern world.

The core of the problem, officials here insist, is that the United States seems unable to realize that it can no longer have its own way in the world, as it did in the first years after World War II, but is now vulnerable like other nations, and compelled to come to terms with conflicting political, economic and military forces.

Actually, Soviet officials here say, the U.S. problem is not with the Soviet Union, but with itself. It has not redefined its position in a world of different centers of power, no longer subject to U.S. domination, and must sort out the facts of the 1980s and make the psychological adjustment necessary to meet them.

As the Russians see it, the decline in their relations with the United States started in 1974. The movement toward normal trade relations between the two countries had been stopped over the issue of the emigration of Soviet Jews. The United States had for a time recognized Soviet interests in the Middle East, and then tried to exclude Moscow from any settlement there.

One result was that there was no settlement, the Russians say, and never could be without solution of the Palestinian question. Meanwhile, the whole area was unsettled and stuffed with modern weapons, most of them from the United States. This is obviously a basic grievance here.

To hear Soviet officials tell it, even the Cuban mercenary troops in Africa are not only acting on their own but in response to provocation from South Africa and the United States.

Issue of Missiles

And the latest impediments to detente and peace, they say, are the U.S. policies toward Europe and China. The proposed deployment of 600 new U.S. missiles in forward positions in Europe, capable of hitting anything up to the Urals, was an obvious threat to the security of the Soviet Union, they say, and to the basis for the control of strategic weapons. Meanwhile, they note, Washington keeps talking about "playing the China card," and some even talk of making an alliance with China, which they insist would be an intolerable threat to the Soviet Union.

What is troubling about this astonishing mixture of fact, fear, and fantasy is that officials here seem to believe it. They see quite clearly the need to change old attitudes in the United States, but no need to question their own old assumptions that somehow the United States is conspiring to regain its position of domination in the world at the expense of the Soviet Union.

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Echoing the Ayatollah

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — While the world's attention has been riveted on Iran and the volatile world of Islam, a dangerous amount of tension has also been building up in southern Africa.

The region even heard echoes of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's superheated rhetoric, as President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia dropped his usual restraint to congratulate a mob of students who had staged noisy and destructive anti-British demonstrations in Lusaka.

"What you have done yesterday and this morning," Kaunda said, "should show the British government that that man cannot operate here anymore."

Mob Action

"That man" meant British High Commissioner Leonard Allinson, and Kaunda's words put him in the ayatollah-like position of condoning mob action against diplomats representing their government.

Worse, Western journalists reported that the demonstrations actually were inspired by the Zambian government — as most observers in Tehran think was true of the "student" takeover of the American Embassy there.

Thus, the experienced head of a legitimate and established government seems to have emulated the fanatical leader of an unsettled revolutionary regime. If that habit should prove catching, ordinary diplomatic processes and civil discourse between even antagonistic nations will become impossible.

Aside from this disquieting development, however, Kaunda has a problem of considerably more importance than Khomeini's lust for the head of the shah. "His country has been raped," a Western diplomat said bluntly. Specifically, Zambia's transportation network and its economy — hence its ability to function as a nation — are being systematically destroyed by its southern neighbor, Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Bridges Destroyed

Since mid-November, 12 strategic bridges have been blown up, effectually severing Zambia's road connections with Malawi, Tanzania and Mozambique. The Tanzam Railway to Dar es Salaam on the Indian Ocean is overcrowded and poorly managed; Jonas Savimbi's guerrillas in Angola prevent effective operation of the Benguela rail line to the Atlantic; and the result of the bridge blowings is that Zambia can get goods in or out only through a rail line that runs south through Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The Rhodesians therefore have put themselves in control of Zambia's twin necessities — the export of copper and the import of grain. And although Bishop Abel T. Muzorewa, the Zimbabwe Rhodesian prime minister, says there is "no proof" that his forces are responsible, the testimony of eyewitnesses leaves little doubt that the helicopter-borne Rhodesian Security Forces blew the bridges.

Zambia shelters guerrillas of the Zimbabwean Patriotic Front, who are waging war against the Muzorewa regime. Not only are the bishop's forces striking back; but in attacking Zambian bridges — not just guerrilla bases — they are also bringing pressure on Kaunda to squeeze Patriotic Front leaders into accepting proposed British terms for ending the guerrilla war.

Only a week ago, with agreement between the Front and the bishop on British proposals for a new Constitution and for transition procedures to a new, elected government, the end of the war seemed in sight. But since then, Front leaders have refused to accept the final British proposal for achieving and maintaining a cease-fire.

This may not be serious. The Front has resisted each of the proposals put forward by Britain, only to accept them finally, and with little change. The resistance is face-saving, since their vital backers, including Kaunda and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, are urging them on to a negotiated settlement under British supervision.

But Kaunda believes the British, as a means of bringing further pressure on the Front, have supported the Rhodesian attacks on his country. He demanded British compensation; when Allinson refused it, Kaunda stirred up his mobs and unleashed them. But he has also ordered Zambian armed forces placed on a war footing and talked of invading Rhodesia — an unlikely threat, in view of Rhodesian military power, but one that suggests the dangerous tensions of southern Africa.

Eye on Election

Meanwhile, Muzorewa, with an eye on his pending election contest with the Patriotic Front, did not help matters by warning that if the Front came to power in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, it would sponsor attacks against South Africa.

South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha, for his part, observed enigmatically but ominously that "if powers from outside are intent to create chaos" in Rhodesia, South Africa would protect its interests — a strong hint of intervention. It was not clear whether he defined "chaos" as a breakdown of peace negotiations and transition procedures, or as an election victory by the Front, which South Africa regards as a tool of the Soviet Union.

Not to be outdone rhetorically, Patriotic Front leader Robert Mugabe said that if South Africa tried to intervene militarily during the transition to a new government, the Front would call for military assistance from outside powers.

He did not have to say which ones he had in mind.

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Letters

Moscow's Shutters

I was interested to read Mort Rosenblum's article "On Opening Shutters in Moscow" (IHT, Nov. 14). He says there will be legions of reporters arriving in the Soviet Union next year and we hope that they will comment on Soviet society as well as on the Olympic Games.

However, Jewish "refuseniks" living in Moscow fear that they will have no chance to meet the Western Press as they expect to be sent out of Moscow and possibly be held in Siberia before the first reporter arrives in the Soviet Union.

We trust that the shutters described in the article might be opened wider, but we fear that our friends will have been detained in another room, far away from any window within reach of journalists from the West.

RITA EKER,
Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry.
London.

Released Hostages

We are all happy that Ayatollah Khomeini has released the women and blacks held as hostages in Tehran. But this fact should not blind anyone to the outrageous nature of this decision in itself. It illustrates sharply the unreasonable, discriminatory and racist mentality which governs Iran today.

White men, simply because they are white, are being detained and threatened with trials for performing their diplomatic duties.

In all justice, leaders of women and the black community should protest such discrimination in the strongest terms. It is just possible that the voices of these segments of our people might be better heard than those of our government.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.
Paris.

On Guilt

James Reston in his article "Where Are the U.S. Allies" (IHT, Nov. 15) says "Ayatollah Khomeini is as much an outlaw as any other criminal who takes over a commercial airliner with a gun or a bomb, but with this difference. The hijacker usually acts on his own; but Khomeini is acting in the name of a nation and a religion to the detriment of both."

Reston's assertion is a classical example of hyprocrisy and duplicity.

What would he say of Israel's Menachem Begin — the proclaimed terrorist whose brutalities [in the Mideast] in the name of religion are unmatched . . . ?

Would Reston have the moral courage to admit the guilt of Begin and his Zionists . . . ?

MUAZZAM ALI,
Secretary General,
Islamic Press Union.
London.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Morocco Stung on Polisario

By John Gretton

LONDON — The UN General Assembly has administered a stinging rebuff to Morocco, and to a lesser extent, the United States. Not long after President Carter authorized the sale of weapons to Morocco and King Hassan launched his biggest operation yet against the Polisario in the Western Sahara, the General Assembly passed by an overwhelming majority a motion that irrevocably committed it to supporting the Algerian-backed Polisario.

In addition to the ritual reference to the "inalienable right to self-determination and independence," the motion, for the first time since the war over the Western Sahara began in November, 1975, explicitly recognized the "legitimacy" of the Polisario's struggle to secure those rights. But the General Assembly went even further. It "deeply deplored" the aggravation of the situation resulting from Morocco's continued occupation of the Sahara and from its extension of that occupation into territory recently abandoned by Mauritania.

The real sting, as usual, was in the tail. The assembly not only called on Morocco to terminate its occupation and to join the peace process, but insisted that the Polisario should participate fully in any such process. In early November, during an official visit to Spain, Morocco's foreign minister was openly calling for bilateral negotiations with Algeria to solve the Saharan question. The UN resolution has now knocked that idea firmly on the head.

In 1975, and again last year, Morocco had been able to count on support for a counter-resolution which was put to the General Assembly along with the rather more hardline Algerian-sponsored motion. This time, not only was Morocco unable to muster any such support, but it could only find four friendly countries, apart from itself, to vote against the 83, including Mauritania, who voted for the more tougher Algerian resolution.

Moreover, of those four, only two had been among the 10 who voted against last year's Algerian resolution (though 66 had voted for the Moroccan move). One of the two, which openly declared its support for Moroccan colors for the first time, was Saudi Arabia. The United States, along with Spain and the nine EEC countries, abstained.

Part of the reason why the tide has finally taken a stand may be with the series of diplomatic reverses suffered by Morocco over the last six months, at the UN Security Council, at the OAU summit in Monrovia, and at the nonaligned nations summit in Havana. But much of it must also be put down to the success that both the Polisario and Algeria have had in persuading 34 countries, nearly a quarter of the UN's membership, to recognize the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, the Polisario's government in exile.

Bandwagon Rolling

Some of these, such as Sao Tome et Principe, little more than ciphers in the councils of the world. Others will have had their arms twisted, perhaps by the promise of Algerian oil. But a number do count for something. These include, apart from Algeria itself, Mexico, Tanzania, Vietnam and Zambia. A measure of the Polisario's military and diplomatic success is that, when they first declared their republic in February, 1976, even Algeria advised them against it.

With nearly half those recognitions coming in the last six months, the bandwagon of international opinion is rolling against Morocco and King Hassan, with the backing of the vast majority of his people, who have always treated the Saharan war as an all-or-nothing exercise. By annexing the territory vacated by Mauritania when it withdrew definitively from the war four months ago, he has closed off the only option to an honorable compromise.

But if the resolution of the UN General Assembly means anything, it is surely this: that many of the members believe that King Hassan can no longer have the slightest hope of total victory. The question for all those directly or indirectly involved, from President Carter to King Faisal of Saudi Arabia to President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France, not to mention President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, is no longer: Can King Hassan win? But: How little can he lose?

The writer, a London-based journalist, who follows Moroccan affairs, wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

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...oes Not Deny Its Existence

...iscard Dismisses Reports ...olisan Value of Diamond Gift

By Joseph Fitchett

...ARIS, Nov. 28 (IHT) — Break...his personal silence on reports ...he accepted diamonds from the ... of the former Central African ...ire, President Valery Giscard ...taing denied on television last ...t that the alleged gift was worth ...ly a quarter of a million dollars.

...espite his issuing what he ...ed a "categorical and contemp...s denial" of the diamonds' re...ed value, the French president ...not deny the existence of the ... Two months ago, the Canard ...aine, an investigative and satir...weekly, reported that deposed ...eror, Jean Bedel Bokassa, gave ...ay of diamonds to Mr. Giscard ...taing in 1973 when the latter ...finance minister.

...ost French commentators to...said that Mr. Giscard d'Esta...answers would not satisfy pub...inion.

...e gift allegations, which sur...following a French-backed ...in October that deposed Mr. ...assa, contributed to political ac...tions that high-ranking French ...ials' personal ties to the Bokas...egime explained why France ...not acted earlier to eliminate ...corrupt, unpopular ruler.

Protection of Honor

...explaining why he delayed an...questioning the allegations, Mr. Giscard ...taing said that he had said ... he took office that he would ...r invoke the legal statute en...ing a French president to prose...any publication that attacks his ... He noted that President de ...Gaulle had resorted to this measure ...imes.

Since French newspapers know that they can criticize him with this degree of impunity, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that he cannot be expected to reply immediately to every attack on him.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing spoke with three French television journalists in one of his regular bimonthly TV discussions.

In the strongest French statement yet on the Iranian crisis, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that France cannot accept Iran's violation of international law on diplomatic immunity and financial practice. He said that France, while recognizing that Iran is experiencing a revolution and that deep grievances pit Iran against the United States, believed that the hostage issue should be settled separately and first — a position the Carter administration maintains in the United Nations.

Peaceful Pressure

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said peaceful forms of pressure through the UN should be used to make Iran obey international law.

Asked about possible armed intervention by the West, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that every conceivable peaceful means of solving the crisis should be explored, but he added: "It is up to every government to protect its citizens — as France recently had to do [in Zaire] — and it is not up to us to pass judgment on how another government sees fit to do so."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing defended his decision to allow the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to operate in exile from French territory. "Otherwise, we would have found ourselves in the same situation as the Americans today," he said.

French policy on Iran and elsewhere in the Middle East, he said, has enabled France to enjoy "a political and psychological" position in its foreign relations that produced advantageous oil contracts.

Defending his military interventions in Africa, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that they had helped prevent the spread of destabilization and disintegration in Africa similar to the trouble in Iran and added that they had not been criticized in Africa or the UN.

Noting the success of the European Monetary System among Common Market countries, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that France will propose a plan aimed at rebuilding a coherent international monetary system prior to the economic summit conference of the main Western industrial nations next June. He gave no details.



Associated Press

SHIP MEMORIAL — The port screw of the German Navy cruiser Prince Eugen set up in front of the navy memorial in Kiel, West Germany. The Prince Eugen was sent to the depths by a U.S. test nuclear explosion at Kwajalein atoll in the Pacific after World War II. With the help of the U.S. congress, its screw was recently cut from the hulk and sent to Germany for a final resting place on land.

Strongest Attack on Democracy Wall

Chinese Officials Denounce Wall Posters

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Nov. 28 (WP) — Chinese authorities today launched their most vehement attack on Peking's poster-filled Democracy Wall, revealing heavy pressure to close China's only officially-sanctioned public forum for free expression.

All major Peking newspapers published on their front pages today a report in which leading members of the national parliament criticized poster writers for "jeopardizing the democracy and freedom of the whole nation." A member of the standing committee of the National People's Congress said: "We cannot allow this to go on."

There have been hints recently in the official press of a toughened attitude toward the year-old poster forum, but today's report was by far the most outspoken, assuming unusual authority by quoting standing committee members by name. It follows a controversial 15-year prison sentence given to a leading dissident who wrote several posters critical of the government early this year.

Prospect of Ban

In the past, official denunciation of the wall has appeared designed to warn poster writers to moderate their criticisms of the government, but today's report for the first time in Peking openly raised the prospect of banning any further posters. Such a ban has already been instituted in all other major Chinese cities.

A standing committee member, Miang Layu of Jiangsi province, said: "Each time I came to Peking for the standing committee meetings in the past months, people would ask me to put forward the proposal that the Xidan wall be banned as a platform for a tiny number of people to ferment disturbances, disrupt social order and undermine stability and unity." The report that said nine other members also proposed "resolute measures" to deal with the wall.

Residents of Peking reached by telephone said that as of late afternoon posters were still pasted all along the two-block wall on Peking's Avenue of Eternal Peace, near Xidan Street. There did not appear to be any new posters, however, and some active poster writers are known to have curtailed their activities following some arrests at the wall of persons selling transcripts of the trial of Wei Jingsheng, the imprisoned magazine editor.

The report on the standing committee discussions hit particularly hard at foreign involvement in China's democracy movement. One member called the wall "a laissez-tribune for some people, with foreigners putting their oar in."

"The counterrevolutionary Wei Jingsheng and his like used it as their platform to carry out counter-revolutionary activities," he said.

Chinese authorities a week ago gave wide circulation in their internal foreign news bulletin, "Reference News," to a story by the Peking correspondent for the Baltimore Sun, Michael Parks, who wrote that extensive foreign involvement in China's democracy movement was raising serious questions about its authenticity, strength and future. Today's report referred again to Mr. Parks' story, saying that it gave "a good illustration of the essense of the problem." A wallposter this week attacked the Parks article.

Foreign Support

Much of the evidence of foreign involvement with dissidents here is contained in an unofficial transcipt of the trial of Mr. Wei, who was sent to prison for giving military information to a foreigner and writing posters attacking Chinese leaders and the socialist system.

The transcript, posted on Democracy Wall by editors of the underground journal April Fifth Forum, included testimony that Mr. Wei solicited large charter subscriptions from several foreign journalists and diplomats to support his magazine "Explorations" and sought other materials from them.

Like government critics in other countries with a controlled press, members of China's democracy movement have readily answered journalists' questions and alerted them to coming events to get their message to the rest of the world, and, through Western broadcasting services such as the Voice of America and the BBC, back to their own people.

Unlike dissidents in other countries, however, the Chinese have been unusually restrained in their criticisms of their own government, and most have made a point of expressing loyalty to the socialist system.

Borderline Hypertension Can Kill, Too, Study Says

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (WP) — Twenty-five million Americans with borderline high blood pressure, the kind generally regarded as "high normal" and thus often left untreated, can markedly decrease their risk of death by controlling their condition, federal health officials said yesterday.

Dr. Robert Levy, director of the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, said a five-year study of 10,940 men and women has shown that persons with this mild hypertension can cut their death rate by 20 percent by "vigorous" treatment.

In whites, the study showed, the annual death rate can be cut by 10 percent, compared with persons who get only the "usual" medical care, and in blacks, who suffer more high blood pressure, by 22.4 percent.

Treatment, Dr. Levy said, may merely involve a diet or exercise or one of several drugs.

Borderline blood pressure was defined in the report as between 140 over 90 and 160 over 95. The first number is the systolic pressure when the heart contracts and pumps blood, the second is the diastolic pressure when it relaxes.

Doctors for years have debated the value of treating hypertension in the range of 90 to 100 or 105 diastolic. Some have called this "high normal" and not worth treating. What many have been awaiting is a demonstration, like this one, of the value of treating the mild hypertensives.

If everyone now under treatment in the United States for high blood pressure were given truly adequate care, Dr. Levy said, it might be possible to reduce premature death among all hypertensives by 17 percent, and save 120,000 lives yearly.

Adequate care is the kind given 5,485 men and women whose cases were followed for five years at 14 medical centers in the heart institute's Hypertension Detection and Follow-Up Program, or HDFP.

The HDFP patients were compared with 5,455 who had similar blood pressures but got the "usual" care from their own doctors or hospitals. This ranged from no care at all, virtually, to the same intensive care received by the HDFP group. In general, this care was "good" by past standards, Dr. Levy said.

The HDFP group, on the other hand, were intensively studied and interviewed, then various treatments were tried.

What was important was the follow-up, Dr. Levy and participating doctors from several states said. Doctors, nurses, social workers and others listened sympathetically to patients' complaints about drugs or other treatment. They reminded their patients of appointments and the importance of returning for periodic checkups.

They emphasized the value of staying on treatment, even in the absence of any symptoms. The insidious thing about high blood pressure is that it is usually symptom-free until there is a stroke.

The care the intensively treated patients got in the $17-million federally financed study was free. This could be a factor in its success, especially among minorities and others in doctor-short areas, Dr. Levy said. Anti-hypertension drugs can cost a patient from $125 to $200 a year.

But the main thing the study has shown, said Dr. Jeremiah Stamler of Northwestern University, is that "misconceptions" by doctors and patients, not poverty, have been the No. 1 obstacle to blood pressure control. And the main misconception, until now, was the feeling that mildy elevated pressure is harmless.

la chrysothèque
ZOLOTAS
ATHENS: 10, PANEFISTIMIOU AV
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GREECE AIRPORT DUTY AND TAX FREE SHOPS
PARIS: 370, RUE SAINT HONORE
INTERNATIONAL
ZOLOTAS GOLD EXPORT
MARIA PAPASTAMOU

Air Traffic in France Is Disrupted Further

PARIS, Nov. 28 (UPI) — French air traffic controllers, who have been tying up air traffic for more than four weeks in their bid to force the government to hire additional personnel and raise their wages, today refused to guide planes from four European countries.

Spokesmen for the striking controllers said that their decision not to handle planes coming from the Netherlands, West Germany, Italy and Switzerland was due to a lack of personnel after the government temporarily suspended some of the strikers.

Senior Conferees Report

Rhodesia Talks at Impasse; Progress to Date Imperiled

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Nov. 28 (NYT) — The negotiations on the future of Zimbabwe Rhodesia have reached an impasse that could negate most of the far-reaching agreements achieved during the last 11 weeks, senior conference participants said last night.

"In the considered thinking of the British, if we don't have a settlement in the next few days we may never have a settlement," a spokesman for the Foreign Office commented after a difficult three-hour meeting between Britain and the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance. "And in the considered view of the British delegation, that settlement will have to be fundamentally on the basis of the British proposals or it will not happen at all."

The conference has already agreed on a new constitution for Zimbabwe Rhodesia and on arrangements for the transition from guerrilla war to all-party elections. But those agreements were conditional on acceptance by all parties of provisions for a cease-fire, and no accord on that subject is within sight despite the widespread euphoria among the negotiators only 10 days ago.

The Salisbury government of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa has accepted Britain's proposals for a cease-fire. But the front, led by Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, has resisted them not only on substantive but also on procedural grounds, demanding direct negotiations with Bishop Muzorewa's military chiefs.

Tactic Repeated

Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, had set Monday as a deadline for acceptance by the front — in a repetition of a tactic that had succeeded in the two earlier phases of the talks. This time it did not.

Neither the guerrilla leaders nor Lord Carrington, who is acting as conference chairman, appeared at Lancaster House for Monday's bargaining sessions. When they returned, the British spokesman said, "there was no advance" in the front's thinking.

On earlier occasions, deadlocks were broken when the presidents of the "front-line states," those countries providing sanctuary to the guerrillas, brought considerable pressure on Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe to settle. But that tactic is not available to Lord Carrington this time because the front-line presidents — especially Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia — are outraged over air attacks on Zambian bridges last week by Mr. Muzorewa's regime.

At a weekend meeting in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, the front-line states gave the Patriotic Front strong backing in its refusal to accept the British proposals for a cease-fire.

Britain is prepared to allow the negotiations to continue for another week, authoritative sources said, and is willing to adopt a somewhat more flexible attitude on some points. There is a possibility that a fourth stage might be introduced into the negotiations to flesh out arrangements for a cease-fire, but only if the front accepts the broad outlines of Britain's plan.

The key question is the fate of the rival armed forces during the cease-fire period.

British Plan

Under the British plan, the guerrillas would be required to gather at "up to 15 assembly points" and to remain there — in what the front has denounced as concentration camps. But the plan is less specific about the Salisbury forces; it is unclear whether they would be required to return to their barracks or would be permitted to remain in their widely dispersed operational areas.

The front suspects that Lord Carrington would like to have the Salisbury troops available to the British governor as a peacekeeping force if the cease-fire were to break down.

Another problem is that of the Commonwealth monitoring force. The front wants a force of several thousand men, authorized to intervene to preserve the cease-fire, while Britain wants a force of several hundred, restricted to an observation role.

Patriotic Front negotiators said they had no intention of walking out of the negotiations. They predicted that discussions of the cease-fire would last at least until the end of next week and perhaps longer, and said they plan to go over in great detail every point in Britain's proposals.

Lord Carrington thinks the whole package may come unstuck if that takes place, according to spokesman Nicholas Fenn. Privately, some British officials suspect that the front is stalling so that its guerrilla forces can cross back into Rhodesia before agreement is reached.

South African Accusation

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP) — South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha today accused the front-line states of harboring terrorists who cross into Zimbabwe Rhodesia "slaying, raping and maiming." Arriving here for talks with Lord Carrington, Mr. Botha said the delay in concluding the peace conference was resulting in "an escalation of conflict and war in the whole region north of us.

"If the Patriotic Front is merely playing for time so that they can get their election machinery equipped in time and infiltrate large numbers of their people in rural areas," said Mr. Botha, "then it will not be a fair election."

J.P. Cavanagh Is Dead, Was Detroit Mayor

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 28 (UPI) — Former Detroit Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh, 51, died here yesterday after a heart attack.

Mr. Cavanagh was mayor of Detroit from 1962 to 1970. He was called the state's political "boy wonder" when, at age 33, he upset incumbent Mayor Louis Miriani in his first bid for elective office.

He was defeated in a bid for the Democratic U.S. Senate nomination in 1966 by former Gov. Mennen Williams, who subsequently was beaten in the general election by Republican Robert Griffin.

In 1974, following treatment for kidney cancer, Mr. Cavanagh lost the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. He practiced law in the years after his political career.

Herbert K. Lombard

BOSTON, Nov. 28 (AP) — Dr. Herbert K. Lombard, 89, a cancer researcher who was among the first to link cancer to smoking, died Sunday. During the 1920s, he reported a connection between smoking and oral cancer. In the 1950s, he found a statistical link between smoking and lung cancer — a finding believed to be the first tying cigarette smoking to lung cancer.

...4after First Surplus in 34 Years, ...S. Postal Rates Stay Unchanged

...ASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP) — The U.S. Postal Service yester...y announced a surplus of $469,863,000 — its first black ink in 34 ...ars — and said that mail rates would remain unchanged for at ...ist 13 months.

"The postmaster-general, William Bolger, said of the stable rates: ...n today's inflationary climate, I think any fair-minded observer ...st agree that that is a noteworthy accomplishment."

The postal chief strongly defended the agency's record, saying ...at U.S. mail rates are the lowest in the industrialized world. He ...id that criticism of the Postal Service reflected a general impa...nce with big government.

"Can an organization be considered fat, lazy and inefficient that ...er the last eight years reduced its workforce by some 75,000 em...oyees while its workload increased by almost 14 billion pieces a ...ar?"

He said that the mail agency has reduced its payroll from 740,000 ...665,000 since 1971 while mail volume increased from 86 billion to ...0 billion pieces per year.

One of the reasons for the greater productivity is increased me...anical sorting of mail.

"Individual service lapses will, and do, occur. The always have," ...r. Bolger said. "But I think any fair-minded person would allow ...at this is inevitable when we are dealing with the daily movement ...300 million items."

He predicted a return to the traditional red ink next year, primari... because of inflation. Labor costs account for nearly seven-eighths ... the postal budget and they must go up with inflation because of ...tion contracts.

Bandwagon

...ance Warned ...a Lamb Curb

...USSELS, Nov. 28 (Reuters) — ...Common Market Commission ...given France a final warning ... will face the European Court ...maintains import restrictions ...itish lamb meat, a commission ...sman said today.

...etter from Finn Olav Gunde... the agriculture commissioner, ... the French government until ...12 to drop the restrictions, the ...sman said.

...nce put a limit on lamb im... of 200 tons a week after the ...pean Court ruled a total ban ... The commission is con... that the limit infringes free ... rules of the European Eco... Community.

...S. Experts Ask Brazil ...o Do More to Save Tribe

By Lewis H. Diuguid

...SHINGTON, Nov. 28 (WP) ... coalition of anthropologists, ...n-rights groups and American ...ns is seeking to persuade the ...lian government that greater ...s are required to save the last ... tribe of unacculturated Indi... the Amazon Basin.

...ne 17,000 Yanomamo Indians ... along the border between ... and Venezuela are threatened ...ighway and uranium-mining ...ts on the Brazilian side.

...ile Brazil has announced ... to create a reservation, an... ologists and others contend it ... small and has a flaw that will ... fatal to the Yanomamo — the ...illion acres are broken into 21 ... parcels, many of them allegedly too small for the survival of the foraging Indians.

Joining in support for a bigger, contiguous reservation are the 12,000-member American Anthropological Association, two Washington anthropological societies, the Institute for the Development of Indian Law and the Letelier-Moffitt Memorial Fund for Human Rights.

Wrote Book on Impact

Leading the coalition is Shelton Davis, director of the Anthropology Resource Center in Boston, who has written a book on the impact of Brazil's development efforts on the Indian population.

At a recent meeting that drew 250 persons to the Carnegie Institution here, Mr. Davis detailed a pattern of "disease, death and destruction" of the Yanomamo since the start of Brazil's Northern Perimeter Highway in 1974.

Mr. Davis said that the Brazilian government promised to consider the expanded 16-million-acre reservation, originally proposed by a Brazilian citizens' group last June, but a response promised for September has yet to be forthcoming.

One development this month bodes ill for the project: Its main advocate within the government has resigned. Replacing him as head of the National Indian Foundation is an army colonel who formerly was chief of security for Brazil's state mining company.

DEATH NOTICE

...Tribune

Mrs. Rosette STAHL, his wife;
Mr. Albert STAHL, his son;
...is Giselle STAHL, his daughter,
...and her fiance, Mr. Jack LEVI
as well as
Mrs. F. STAHL (U.S.A.);
Mrs. M. BATES & their family (U.S.A.);
E. MUNZ & her family (U.S.A.);
Mrs. M. NIEGO & their family (U.S.A.),
...egret to announce the death of
Mr. Robert Alvin
STAHL
Officer, U.S. Navy retired
...mmercial and Technical Engineer
...in Seattle, Washington, on May 15, ... — died in a car accident on Novem... 1979.
...ervice and the cremation was held in ...ds.
This will be the only notice.
...Brussels, Avenue de la Foret, 6 (Bte 5).



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Theater in France

'Danton and Robespierre' Is a Freewheeling Fresco of the French Revolution

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 28 (IHT) — At the Palais des Congres Robert Hossein unites stage and auditorium for his free-wheeling French Revolution fresco, **"Danton and Robespierre."**

There is a roll of martial drums and the curtain rises to disclose the *deputes* of the Convention standing like a row of porcelain figurines on a shelf. One by one they are called upon to step forward and state their verdict on the fate of the prisoner on trial: Louis XVI. The king is sentenced to death and the drums roll harshly again. This is a stirring start.

There follows the titanic struggle of the two giant revolutionists: Danton, daring and daring again, but unable to withstand the icy opposition of his implacable enemy and losing his case and his head, and Robespierre, who with his blind fanaticism unwittingly condemns himself to the scaffold.

The auditorium becomes the Convention with costumed actors at large, spouting ringing addresses and entering into acrimonious debates amid the spectators. The notion is to bring the conflict close to the public, indeed, to enlist it in the action. Ariane Mnouchkine having attempted a similar feat in her French Revolution enterprises, "1789" and "1793." The flaw is that the present-day audience is not swayed by the arguments as was the original audience of 200 ago.

Danton's fall was more vividly portrayed some years ago in a German film. Danton is addressing the Convention in his fight for his life and the attending mob cheers his cause. As he pleads with passionate eloquence his discourse is interrupted by the ringing bells. A cry goes up: "Bread! Free Bread!" His sympathetic listeners desert. In no time the hall is empty. The mob has abandoned him to his fate.

In this version, the long harangues heard at close range at all sides of the play-goer grow monotonous and the incidents of the Danton-Robespierre battle fail to animate a pedantic script. The scenario devised by Alain Decaux, Stellio Lorenzi and Georges Soria is television cast, inferior not only to Georg Buechner's "Danton's Death" but to Victorien Sardou's "Robespierre" and "Thermidor."

Eugene O'Neill once contemplated a play on the subject of the Revolution. "Robespierre sums it all up: the idealist at first, the righteous man; he gets power; he uses it; he misuses it; tragedy. The perfect pattern."

To match the Hossein pattern the acting must be broad and loud. It is. Bernard Fresson is Danton, Jean Negroni is Robespierre, Francois Maistre is Hebert and Hugues Quester is Saint-Just. As a show the production often has high theatrical excitement; it frequently is pictorially imposing with its huge company of dress extras and with the finale of the guillotine sinisterly silhouetted as a symbol. It is something to see, but as drama it is but the reduction of a mighty theme demanding the most resourceful writing skill to a primitive history lesson.

* * *

Eric Rohmer, the film director of "Ma Nuit chez Maud" and "Le Genou de Claire," turns to the theater with a production of **"Catherine de Heilbronn"** (at the Nanterre Maison de la Culture). Perhaps encouraged by the success of his screen adaptation of Heinrich von Kleist's novelette, "The Marquise of O," he now tackles a Kleist play.

"Catherine de Heilbronn" is one of the strangest products of German Romanticism. In its psychedelving it is a century in advance of its time and its heroine, a masochistic maiden with an obsession to be the slave of an indifferent knight — a ripe plot for Freudian investigation. In its narrative it reaches back to medieval myth with its fairy-tale of a wicked witch and heavenly intervention.

Proust declared that in every masterpiece there is a wide streak of the ridiculous. It is child's play to mock the absurdities in Greek tragedy. This play of Kleist is a prime example of the Proust theory. It is filled with the unlikely, the unbelievable, the high flown. When it was respectably presented in Paris some years ago it drew scornful laughter and was quickly withdrawn. It requires an intelligent comprehension. It is not common stuff.

In German-speaking lands it is an accepted classic, and novice actresses have made their reputations by playing Catherine. Abroad many playwrights and directors have meditated on its challenge. Jean Cocteau contemplated adapting it so that Jean Marais might be its haughty warrior.

Rohmer's version at Nanterre, though not fully satisfactory, has had a rough reception from the critics, but this is a bit unfair for it does provide a rare opportunity to see a famous play. He has done the translation himself. It will do, despite its editing, and he makes fruitful and ingenious use of motion pictures for the prophetic dream sequences and the revelations of the sorceress' revolting secrets. Yannis Kokkos' simple decor inventively supplies the towering castle in flame and the other appointments.

Unfortunately, the acting is not of a piece and in certain cases is humorously amateurish. The Catherine of the occasion, to purvey her pathological humility, speaks in the squeaky tones of Minnie Mouse. Pascal Gregory is a promising and handsome young actor and recites his lines with sufficient force, but is ill-suited to the part of the Teutonic knight. A more seasoned player and one of more substance and presence is obviously needed. On the other hand, Arielle Dombasle's Cunegonde, the hex disguised as princess, is remarkably well-taken and the others suffice.

Great plays — and this one falls into that category, being more than a dusty, obscure literary curiosity — must have perfected and harmonized theater form. Rohmer's production is a noble experiment rather than a complete artistic triumph, but in making his debut as a stage director he displays his lofty ambition. He has, in a word half succeeded and half failed, but even in failing in particulars he has not failed meanly. There is an admirable bravery in what he has attempted.

* * *

Victor Garcia, celebrated for his imaginative direction of Arrabal and Genet, has produced "Gilgamesh" — in Arabic — at the Palais de Chaillot. To those ignorant of that tongue, the result can only be judged by its presentation methods, which are notable for raging actors, scantily clad and of resounding bellow, and surrealistic visions of nightmare aspect.

The Epic of Gilgamesh, preserved on clay tablets only deciphered in the last century, reputedly precedes Homer's tales by more then 1,500 years. It is the story of the mighty King of Uruk who reigned longer than Queen Victoria, Franz-Josef or Franklin D. Roosevelt — for 126 years. Yet despite his longevity he yearned for immortality and was oppressed by Mesopotamian pessimism at the thought of his own demise. The death of his beloved friend, Enkidu, the wild man from the mountains, finally resigned him to the common fate and he lost his will to cheat the undertakers further and sank into the dust. The Flood of the Bible that set Noah afloat is contained in the legend.

Garcia's adaptation, prepared with Sylvie Artel, is the scenario for startling scenic effects. The performing space often splits open for a view of the smoking pit of the underworld, the rumble of the Flood blasts in crescendo at one point, uncanny illumination represents the cedar forest, and a towering flight of stairs appears and disappears like a hallucination induced by drugs. In what is probably a satirical comic interlude, an infuriated goddess descends from the heavens to stomp about in the cothurni boots of the Greek stage, voicing her insane jealousy. The ensemble with Garcia's animation as its dynamo has the contagious excitement of a frenzied war dance.

On the Arts Agenda

GENEVA — Montserrat Caballe will sing the title role of Ponchielli's "La Gioconda" for the first time in her career when the Grand Theatre revives the work Dec. 2, staged by Andrea Miko of the Budapest State Opera, designed by Hubert Monloup, and under the musical direction of Jesus Lopez-Cobos. Jose Carreras will sing the role of Enzo Grimaldo, also for the first time, and others in the cast are Maria-Luisa Nave as Laura, Patricia Payne as La Cieca, Matteo Manuguerra as Barnaba and Bonaldo Giaiotti as Alvise. The choreography is by Peter van Dyk. Later performances will be Dec. 4, 6, 9, 11 and 14.

Food

Defining an Epicure

By Craig Claiborne

NEW YORK (NYT) — A very young man with a considerable enthusiasm for food, wine and the other good things of life recently asked me whether I, as a professional food writer, would prefer to be referred to as a gourmet, an epicure, a gastronome or a connoisseur. I quickly assured him that I dislike labels and would rather be referred to as someone with a professional interest in cooking and the good life.

In any event, the subject aroused enough enthusiasm in me to go back and reread an essay by the late A.J.A. Symons, an Englishman who with Andre Simon founded the Wine and Food Society and edited its quarterly journal.

In that essay, in a work entitled "The Epicure's Anthology" collected by Nancy Quennell and published in London by the Golden Cockerel Press 40 years ago, he points out that Dr. Johnson included the word "gourmand" in his dictionary. He defined an "epicure" as "a man given wholly to luxury." Symons finds omens in the fact that Johnson did not include the word "gourmet" in his tract.

The author has what I consider the most thoughtful of all definitions of an epicure. It is as follows:

"The epicure is most frequently a man of affairs, who has distinguished himself by talent, or played some prominent part in the world's administration, to whom care in eating and drinking is relaxation, a hobby, or an inspiration. The modern definition 'one who cultivates a refined taste for the pleasures of the table' is explicit and sufficient; and no qualification should be added to it.

"The epicure is not a man who thinks of, and lives for, his belly alone; he is not a sensualist for whom dinner is merely an elaborate prelude to sexual passion; he is not a hedonist who sees life as a succession of pleasurable sensations to be obtained by hook, crook or levitation; he is not a table-bore who rams his one subject down your throat; he is not a pride-starved victim of insufficiency striving to assert a false superiority by making undue fuss over wine and food. He is simply 'one who cultivates a refined taste for the pleasures of the table.' No more. He may profess any of a dozen religions (though not those of Mahomet or Confucius, which forbid wine), he may be a carpenter in Surrey or a Burgundy cooper, a colonel of infantry or a private detective; all that we can predict or expect of him is that, as an epicure, he conforms to the definition already quoted."

Letter from New York

Rooney in 'Sugar Babies' Tops the Broadway Scene

By Sheridan Morley

NEW YORK (IHT) The big news along Broadway this Thanksgiving month is that, wait for it, next August Richard Burton will be returning to the New York stage not in the "King Lear" he has so long been promising but instead in a revival of "Camelot," the 1960s musical once beloved of President John F. Kennedy. Doubtless they will now be trying for an endorsement from Teddy, even if his own bid for the White House is still looking a little shaky.

In times of crisis, Broadway has always been good at examining its own navel. The hits here include a Neil Simon musical about songwriters, a thriller about a thriller writer, and a romantic comedy about two romantic comedy playwrights who spend 11 years deciding whether or not to fall in love. But by far the biggest hit on Broadway, at a significant and symbolic five feet, three inches is Mickey Rooney.

Mr. Rooney, who sings worse than he dances and dances worse that he acts, is starring here in a show called "Sugar Babies" alongside Ann Miller, another leftover from the Hollywood of the '40s. Their show, billed as a tribute to the good old days of vaudeville and burlesque, is giving useful employment to 14 dancers and some of the oldest jokes in the business, as well as to several variety players who look like they last worked the World's Fair of 1939.

Divine Miss M

The other big star on Broadway at present, also not much higher than the average keencap, is a lady billed as the divine Miss M. She is here in concert and also in a film called "The Rose" for which the queues grow longer by the hour. As Bette Midler is the only star I ever went to university with, unless you count Michael York, I find it difficult to assess her critically except to note that what she is doing in "The Rose," one of the great bad movies of all time, is playing a doomed singing junkie a la Janis Joplin, a tearful account which makes all three versions of "A Star Is Born" look like masterpieces of quiet good taste and restraint. Regardless of the fact that Miss Joplin died in a motel room, Miss Midler on screen at a rock concert half a million screaming fans, Bates, playing her manager, understandably appalled figure out, while Miss Midler remains only singer I know who can her shoulders sweat during number. There is an awful sweat in "The Rose."

Peter Pan Revival

Back on stage, Broadway's valist season does however o a totally magical "Peter turned into a musical by Jule who also wrote "Funny Gi "Gypsy." While for far too years we in Britain have James Barrie's masterpiece generate into a series of incre tacky and tatty Christmas featuring ever more unsuitab ing players, Americans ha taken the old play, revita and come up with a Ch treat, which is alone worth lantic air fare to witness.

For the sake of all our chil home, we should start campa *now for this musical to reac* don for Christmas 1980 co with its laser beam Tinkerb miraculously camp Captain from Christopher Hewitt and tally enchanting star, a lady Sandy Duncan.

The Broadway "Evita," again directed by Hal Prince out to be a pale shadow of i don original and politically *more confused*, perhaps be along the Great White Way has always to look holier tha pope and Eva thus emerges cross between Anna Neagle Mary Baker Eddy. The three players all have trouble living the first, or indeed the second don cast.

The only straight non-music of the season thus far is a called "*romantic comedy*" by nard Slade who is the Ca Neil Simon and may be re bered in London for his " *Time Next Year.*" What we here is an eccentric rewor "Present Laughter" which fre ly acknowledges its debt to Coward without ever quite m ing to live up to its mastery. By a rare but eccentric stro casting genius, the star of "Pe and the star of "Rosemary's B are here locked together in a n drawing-room comedy. But n Anthony Perkins nor Mia Fa in her Broadway debut, see know a lot about the timing o kind of stylish caper and the is that Perkins looks like Leslie lips imitating Coward and Fa looks like a winsome Oxfam re mysteriously set down in an el Manhattan apartment. Mr. Sle I think, trying to tell us that comedy is dead and that there never be another "Philadelphia ry." The trouble is that his p dicates all too clearly in its w and its playing just why the s has taken place.

Moneymakers

Ticket prices hovering aro and sometimes above $20 fo front stall mean that Broadwa actually taking more money year than almost ever before, behind the neon smiles there i uneasy awareness that in a norm lush pre-Christmas period the are only averaging 75 percent pacity. The big moneymakers still the big musicals, and in context the most reassuring ti phen Sondheim's "Sweeney To which last week took $230,00 the box office, surely something a record for a show which resolu refuses to play the old Broad nostalgia game and instead send audiences out into the night li ming the joys of baking ha meat pies.

Sheridan Morley regularly rep London theater for the Internati Herald Tribune.

Sharps and Flats

LONDON — Nov. 30 finds Ben E. King at Fairfield Halls and The Damned at the Rainbow. Andy Williams is at the Dominion through Dec.1; Hawkwind at the Odeon Hammersmith Dec. 2; The Jam at the Rainbow Dec. 2-4; Mike Harding at the Dominion Dec. 4 and Leonard Cohen at the Odeon Hammersmith Dec. 4-5. Carrie Smith and Session open at Ronnie Scott's for two weeks on Dec. 3, replacing Ernestine Anderson and Annie Cobb. The club is closed on Sundays.

PARIS — At the Campagne Premiere every night except Monday: Andrew Mora and Alain Sargent through Dec. 2 at 6 p.m.; Billy Lee Riley and Warren Smith through Nov. 30 at 7 and 10 p.m., and Vince Taylor and his latest group Dec. 2-7. Anthony Braxton will be at the Bataclan Nov. 30 at 10:30 p.m.; John Lewis at the Maison de la Radio Dec. 1 at 8; Sam Rivers at the Palais des Glaces Dec. 1 at 10 and Gato Barbieri at the Palace Dec. 2 at 8:30 p.m. Michel de Villers, Henri Tachits, and Rose Urtreger will be at the Petit Opportun through Dec. 2, then Urtreger with Pierre Michelot and Daniel Humair will be at the Drubar Dec. 3-5. Dorothy Donegan is appearing every night at the Hotel Meridien.

— FRANK VAN BRAKLE

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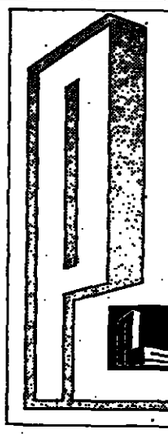
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More U.S. Banks Seek Iran Funds

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 — More banks declared that Iran had defaulted on its loans and filed suit today to attach the assets of the Iranian government and its agencies.

In Tokyo, Sumitomo Bank said that Iran has repaid in dollars the balance of a $50-million syndicated loan and interest that was past due.

Meanwhile in Tehran, the official Pars news agency reported that the central bank of Iran has converted dollar-denominated letters of credit into major European and Japanese currencies with the yen, the mark and sterling mentioned. The agency was quoting Ali Reza Movahedi, managing director of the state owned trading bank, as saying. He did not specify whether the measure covered the bank's dealings or private transactions as well.

A spokeswoman at Bank Markazi, the central bank, confirmed that Iranian letters of credit were no longer being used. She said the measure was instituted some days ago after President Carter ordered the freezing of Iranian bank deposits in the United States.

Elsewhere, non-U.S. banks were taking a cautious approach to Iranians in their portfolios, a Reuters survey of banking centers showed. Banking sources in Europe said their exposure to Iranian debt was limited and in general manageable.

U.S. Suits

The non-U.S. banks operating in the United States appeared to be in positions closer to that of the U.S. banks.

The National Bank of Chicago and a New York federal district court sought to recover almost $88 million owed by Iran, while Chemical Bank sought $50 million on one loan. Both banks charged that defaults have occurred.

Yesterday, Morgan Guaranty Trust, UBAF Arab American Bank and European American Bank filed writs to attach Iranian assets to cover debts made to the Iran or its agencies (AFP-DJ, Nov. 28).

The moves follow a declaration of default made Nov. 21 by a syndicate led by Chase Manhattan Bank on a $30-million loan to the Imperial government of Iran. Most syndicated loans carry a provision of cross default where if one loan to an individual creditor is declared in default all lenders can declare the borrower in default.

Payment to Sumitomo

A Sumitomo Bank official said he could not say if Iran's payment meant that Iran has decided to repay loans it had apparently suspended following the split in diplomatic relations with the United States.

The official said Iran made the payment to Sumitomo's branch in London through a bank in England.

The $2 million repayment is part of a $30-million loan Sumitomo and other Japanese and three European banks made in August, 1973. Sumitomo is the lead manager of the syndicate.

Iran had been scheduled to make the payments on Nov. 19 and 26, but failed to do so because of the U.S. freeze and because Iran had normally used U.S. banks in transactions.

Banking sources speculated that Iran may have resumed repayment of loans provided by syndicates not led by U.S. banks. Iran said it had about $15 billion in external debt but banking sources have said that figure is too high.

Letters of Credit

Banking sources said Iran, with the repayment, may have wanted to demonstrate to other countries that it is willing to meet its financial obligations.

Japanese banks have made several syndicated loans to Iran and its agencies. They include $250 million to Iran's Telephone & Telegraph Corp., $50 million to the state-owned petrochemical company and $300 million to the national gas company, according to Japanese banking sources.

It is not clear, however, if Iran plans to repay those loans also, bankers said.

The Bank Markazi spokeswomen said that "we stopped issuing any letters of credit in dollars or any transfers of dollars from Iran. Anyone wanting to open a letter of credit or transfer money must do so in any currency but the dollar, we do not care which." Previously most of Iran's commerical transactions were carried out in dollars.

Mr. Movahedi said the letters of credit had been converted into other currencies so that importers "can supply the purchases made by Iran without any difficulty."

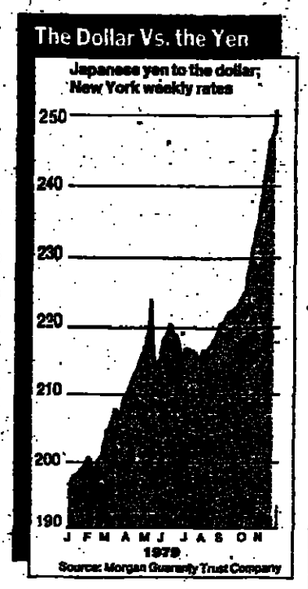
Serge Bellanger, chairman of the Institute of Foreign Bankers said here he believes foreign bank branches and representatives offices can, and will, offset Iranian deposits against Iranian loans, as several U.S. banks have already indicated they will do.

European Bankers

The institute, which represents some 170 banks, will meet tomorrow to formulate an official position on offsetting. It has already said it agrees with the U.S. Treasury decision that foreign bank branches in the United States are subject to the Treasury's freeze of Iranian assets, Mr. Bellanger said.

European bankers said they are reluctant to seek acceleration of loans to government agencies despite cross-default clauses in most of them. Several banking centers, including Paris and Rome, appear more heavily involved in guaranteed export-credits than straight debt. In centers such as Stockholm and Copenhagen, the banking systems have been borrowers from Iran.

None of the sources contacted in the Reuters survey cited difficulties with repayment of loans which spurred Chase's action.



Gold Surges To $409.50; Dollar Weak

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ) — Gold prices broke the $400-an-ounce level today for the first time in four weeks, surging $15.25 to $409.50 as the dollar weakened slightly in European trading.

In earlier trading in Tokyo, however, the dollar was steady following yesterday's drop resulting from new exchange controls announced by the Bank of Japan. The dollar closed at 249.65 yen in heavy trading, up from 249.33 yen in late New York trading yesterday.

Afternoon Rebound

The movements in currency and bullions markets were not related, dealers said. Gold jumped to $409.50 an ounce late yesterday from $394.25 a day earlier as a result of a strong advance in silver prices, they said. Silver spurted when speculators who had sold the metal short rushed to buy the metal after reports that the U.S. government might add to its strategic silver stock.

Foreign exchange dealers said the market continued to watch developments in Iran and interest-rate movements.

After initial weakness that took it almost to 1.74 Deutsche marks, the dollar rebounded somewhat in the afternoon to close here at 1.7468 DM, down slightly from 1.7480 DM a day earlier.

The dollar also fell to 1.6360 Swiss francs from 1.6475, to 4.0988 French francs from 4.1032 and to 248.95 yen from 249.12 but it rose to $Can.1.1731 from $Can.1.1697. Sterling advanced to $2.1718 from $2.1615 the previous day.

Gold trading was active. Gold traded at $409.00-410.00, bid and asked, in late dealing's, down from the day's high of $411.20 at the afternoon fixing but up from $405.35 at the morning fixing, $397.25 at the opening and $394.25 late yesterday.

Rate Cuts Sign of Success

Fed Plan Holding Course

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (NYT) — Restrictive U.S. monetary and fiscal policy, aimed at bringing down the rate of inflation and defending the dollar, has not been blown off course by the Iranian crisis.

This week's quarter-point reduction in the prime interest rate, to 15½ percent, by Bankers Trust and other banks, followed yesterday by a cut to 15¼ percent by Chase Manhattan, raised hopes that the Federal Reserve Board's new monetary policy is working as intended. In cutting loan demand and raising expectations of an imminent slump, the Fed has driven down interest rates.

The drop in rates does not, in the view of either Fed or Treasury officials, however, signify an easing of monetary policy. Rather, it represents a more effective means of hitting the same targets for monetary growth.

Some Skeptical

The shift to the new operating technique by the central bank, focusing on controlling the growth of the money supply through bank reserves rather than through the federal funds interest rate, initially shocked the markets and was followed by a rapid run-up in interest rates. But now rates appear to have stabilized, and the cut in the prime rate is being taken as a sign of lower rates to come.

Fed officials believe that rates will decline under the new policy more promptly than the old, responding to reduced loan demand, even before the rate of inflation declines. But with inflation still so strong, some money-market experts, such as Henry Kaufman, partner and chief economist of Salomon Brothers, still think it is premature to conclude that the peak in interest rates has already been reached.

Immediately, as a result of the Iranian crisis and the interruption of that source of oil for the United States, inflation is likely to get another upward kick. Administration officials also expect a price increase from the Dec. 17 meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Caracas.

Policy makers will face tough choices if, as expected, there is another stiff OPEC increase. Fed chairman Paul Volcker has told Congress that oil price increases could force the Fed to raise its money-supply targets for next year in order to sustain economic activity. But a major shift toward faster monetary growth does not seem likely.

Henry Wallich, a Fed governor and a conservative usually considered in Mr. Volcker's camp, believes the central bank should accommodate a higher oil price "as little as possible." However, he feels that "zero change" may be the wrong response. The "Friedman view" that monetary targets should not be changed at all, he said, referring to the doctrine of Prof. Milton Friedman, would not be realistic because the economy might have to be thrown into a deep recession if other prices and wages had to be cut enough to fully offset the rise in oil prices.

At the Treasury, there is agreement with the Fed's cautious approach to the monetary targets. A senior official says there is "no point in trying to offset the oil price increase." An OPEC increase, this official contends, is like a foreign tax, "and the United States must accept a reduction in the resources, imposed by the tax." He maintains that only to the extent that climbing oil prices lead to an underutilization of domestic resources would it make sense for the Fed to ease monetary policy.

The administration's top economic officials are concerned that the OPEC meeting next month may mark a shift to a policy of "free pricing," with members of OPEC free to charge as much as the market will bear. "Ironically," says one administration official, "we might live to regret the failure of OPEC to act like a cartel and fix a price."

Oil Anarchy

Richard Cooper, undersecretary of State for economic affairs, says that the United States is calling a ministerial meeting of the International Energy Agency for the second week of December to try to get other industrialized consuming countries to agree on oil-import targets, actions to achieve those targets and a multilateral system for monitoring countries' imports month by month. The administration hopes that concerted action will hold down the OPEC increase.

Administration officials see no reason yet to change fiscal policy. The Iranian and wider Mideast crisis have, however, increased the probability that defense expenditures will go up faster. Prospects of tax cuts have accordingly been scaled down.

For the outlook, a senior Treasury official says: "I feel safe in saying that the industrial world is going to be extremely sluggish for the next two or three years, with oil anarchy around the world, high rates of inflation and efforts to control inflation dominating economic policy." But the securities markets are regarding this dour outlook with favor, both because it implies lower interest rates and because it represents a drawing back from the brink of accelerating inflation.

U.S. Steel Slates Jobs, Plant Cuts

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 — U.S. Steel's long-awaited retrenchment plan announced yesterday is one of the most sweeping in the industry's history and comes in spite of high demand for steel in the last two years.

The nation's largest steel producer said it was closing more than a dozen plants and mills in eight states, eliminating about 13,000 production and white-collar jobs, and indicated that further closings and layoffs may be necessary to turnaround the company's unprofitable steel operations. The cutback represents about 8 percent of the company's work force of 166,000 and production from the plants represented about 5 percent of its sales in 1979.

U.S. Steel also said it would report a "sizable loss" in the fourth quarter because the closings would entail "a substantial charge against income."

David Roderick, chairman, said in announcing the closings that the facilities to be shut "have become noncompetitive for a variety of reasons, including operating costs, unfairly priced imports or excessive environmental spending requirements." He placed much of the blame for the closings on restrictive government rules and policies.

In a press conference today, Mr. Roderick said the government has "flopped" in enforcing its laws dealing with improper imports of steel. He said that despite the Treasury's trigger-price mechanism, steel products are still coming into the United States from Japan and Europe below those countries' cost of production.

He added that U.S. Steel does not support the trigger price system and said that "it is our intention to seek whatever avenues available to us to eliminate the improper dumping of steel." He indicated that the steelmaker may file dumping suits.

The closings had been favored by many Wall Street analysts, who believed that the company was trying to run too many marginal plants.

Mr. Roderick also warned that, unless other major operations made a turnaround, the company might have to take further "actions to accomplish our long-range objective of making steel operations an attractive business investment." Analysts viewed that as a thinly veiled threat for employees to increase productivity. Others said with contract talks coming up, the company may use the possibility of more closings to win a better settlement.

Although the company did not estimate the fourth-quarter loss, several analysts said that it could exceed $400 million. That would be close to the $477-million loss reported by No. 2 producer Bethlehem Steel in the third quarter of 1977, when it also closed major plants and cut 10,000 jobs.

Charles Bradford, an analyst for Merrill Lynch, said the write-off, mainly of pension benefits to the workers, could reach $600 million and that the net loss for the quarter could be close to $400 million.

Most analysts said that, although the closings would improve the company's profitability in steel, demand for steel was beginning to fall and the industry faced hard times. Most other steel companies closed old plants in 1977 during the industry's last severe downturn and have been profitable since then. Mr. Bradford noted that after Bethlehem made its cutbacks, it took two years to recover. "For U.S. Steel it's the reverse," he added, "demand is dropping."

Despite public indications a retrenchment was imminents, at the Pittsburgh-based headquarters of the United Steelworkers Union, the news came as a shock. Officially, the union had no comment. Privately, however, officials claimed they had no indication of the cutbacks until moments before the company announcement.

One union official admitted that Mr. Roderick had warned earlier this year that if the company could not make money out of steel it was going to get out of steel. "We didn't know if he really meant it," the official said. "I guess he means it."

Today, however, Mr. Roderick said U.S. Steel was committed to "continue in the steel business" despite some losses.

U.S. Steel also is involved in chemical making, mining, bridge construction and shipbuilding.

Some of the closings will affect communities that have already suffered from past major shutdowns such as Youngstown, Ohio. But the company indicated efforts would be made to relocate workers and refurbish the plants for other industry.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain

Johnson Matthey

1st Half	1979	1978
Revenue	326,273.	232,043.
Profits	7.67	4.44
Per Share	0.288	0.207

Japan

Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank

1st Half	1979	1978
Profits	12,050.	15,020.

Pioneer Electronic

Year	1979	1978
Revenue	232,246.	207,933.
Profits	15,060.	13,494.
Per Share *	342	313

* *American depository share.*

Canada

Bank of Montreal

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,010.	706.8
Bal. of Rev.	64.15	60.06
Per Share	1.32	1.35
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	3,610.	2,410.
Bal. of Rev	228.70	193.52
Per Share	4.72	4.48

Royal Bank of Canada

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	5,000.	3,394.
Profits	270.7	233.9
Per Share	7.40	6.39
Year	1979	1978
Profits	84.1	76.0
Per Share	2.30	2.08

Wall St. Prices Benefit From Late Rally

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (Reuters) — A sudden surge in New York Stock Exchange prices in the closing minutes of today's session pulled the market out of a gradual slide and pushed it higher in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 4.61 to 830.46 and advances led declines 998 to 582 as turnover fell to 39.82 million shares.

The late surge was apparently the result of market rumors concerning a settlement of the U.S. anti-trust suit against International Business Machines. One rumor held that IBM was close to a settlement of the long-standing suit. Another held that the government was about to drop its suit. IBM said the first was not true and it knew nothing about the second.

The market opened on a weak note in a carryover of the profit-taking that trimmed prices yesterday. Later it began to recover as the selling ran its course.

Analysts said investors continue to hope that interest rates are at or near a peak but that concern about the situation in Iran continues to limit the market's ability to advance. Before the IBM rumors, there was also some cautionary selling ahead of President Carter's news conference scheduled for later today.

IBM, which was up ⅛ an hour before the close, ended as the most active stock with a gain of 1⅜ at 65⅛ after touching 67 in the final minutes.

U.S. Steel, the volume leader until the surge by IBM, lost 1⅛ to 17¼.

Merger developments caused big price moves for several issues.

Jantzen surged 5⅜ to 26⅛ after Blue Bell proposed to buy it for $28 a share cash. Blue Bell was unchanged at 28⅛.

Barber Oil fell five to 45. Its board declined to extend a preliminary merger agreement with a subsidiary of Hanson Trust Ltd., of London, at $61.50 a share.

Pay Less Drugstores fell 3⅛. It ended merger talks with investment bankers Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co.

Active Flintkote climbed 1¾. Its board backed a $55-a-share takeover bid from Genstar Ltd. over a competing bid from Louisiana Pacific.

Hewlett-Packard, which fell sharply on disappointing earnings news yesterday, recovered one to 57 in active trading.

Financially troubled Itel rose one to 5¾ in active trading. It could not explain the gain.

Sun Electric, which jumped four points yesterday, gained another 1⅜ today but could not explain the strength.

Gold and silver mining shares rose.

Meanwhile, a panel of housing analysts predicted housing starts will decline in 1980's first half but recover slightly later in the year. Federal Home Loan Bank Board Chairman Jay Janis said that housing starts in 1980 "will average somewhat under 1.4 million units compared to 1.75 million units during the current year."

A federal judge refused to prevent nearly 70,000 customers from suing General Motors because they unwittingly purchased 1977 Oldsmobiles powered by Chevrolet engines. The ruling denied the GM's motion to dismiss claims against it filed after April 10, 1977, but said

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 6)

IU International Spins Off Gotaas-Larsen Ship Unit

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, Nov 28 (NYT) — IU International, a diversified transportation and utility company, voted overwhelmingly yesterday to distribute shares of the company's Gotaas-Larsen shipping subsidiary to stockholders.

The spinoff would isolate the heavy losses of Gotaas-Larsen from the rest of the company and help make IU stock more attractive, analysts said.

It would also sharply reduce the ammount of information the shipping company would be required by law to supply investors 'and strengthen Gotaas-Larsen management against hostile takeover attempts through restrictive voting requirements, IU said in a 200-page report to stockholders.

The report, containing an unusually large number of disclosures unfavorable to stockholders, noted that an investigation of IU by the Securities and Exchange Commission, opened last year, is still under way. The SEC declined to comment on the nature of its investigation, while an IU spokesman said that, as far as he new, the investigation had "no stated objective."

Company chairman John Seabrook, among others, was named as a defendant in a suit filed by the SEC charging inadequate disclosure of almost $1 million in legal fees and settlement costs over six years ended in 1977.

Under a consent decree last April to settle the SEC suit, IU said that it had appointed, with government approval, former Federal Judge Arthur Lane to conduct his own investigation. As an outgrowth of that review, Judge Lane recommended that Mr. Seabrook pay about $222,342, or half the legal fees in the dispute. Mr. Seabrook has agreed.

In a separate report to stockholders, Mr. Seabrook said that 10.5 million shares of Gotaas-Larsen common stock to be distributed to shareholders under the spinoff plan would be mailed around Dec. 21. Trading in IU common stock on an ex-distribution basis will begin next week, he added.

In a report on IU, the investment service Value Line viewed the spinoff as "one way to restore the company's image as a conservative, income-oriented investment." It noted that that Gotaas-Larsen had "fit the bill until the oil embargo of 1973, when the bottom fell out of tanker charter rates, and they have yet to recover, especially for large vessels, like those owned by Gotaas."

IU, in its 1978 annual report, noted that, while revenues rose 12 percent to $2.6 billion, profits slumped 79.5 percent to $12 million because of a decision to reduce its exposure to ocean shipping. Losses of Gotaas-Larsen, $1.3 million in 1977, totaled $53.5 million last year.

Eonomic News Analysis

Japan Set for Economic Siege

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (WP) — A weak yen and a strong dollar? It isn't supposed to happen that way.

In February, at a Washington symposium on U.S.-Japan relations, Eisuke Takeyama, editor of the financial daily Nihon Kezai, spoke of the inevitable "collision course" as the huge trade surplus grew.

Congressional protectionists have pressed for a punitive import surcharge on Japanese cars and other goods.

The climate as May, when Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira met President Carter in Washington, they agreed to defuse what looked to be mounting favorable Japanese surplus by designating a committee of "wise men" to find long-term solutions.

But when the committee assembled here next month, they will find the problem significantly changed. Japan still has a sizable, if lessened, trade edge over the United States. But the worry about overall balance-of-payments deficits has shifted from the U.S. Treasury to the Finance Ministry in Tokyo.

Drift Into Deficit

Japanese economists now expect that instead of last year's $16.5 billion balance-of-payments surplus, Japan will actually be a deficit of $8 billion to $10 billion this fiscal year (ending March 31, 1980).

By contrast, a cheaper dollar has helped slice some $23 billion off the Japanese trade deficit in a year — despite costlier oil — and U.S. officials expect to see the U.S. payments position swing into surplus in 1980.

The yen's slide has been so dramatic — 30 percent in the space of a year and at 250 to the dollar it is at its lowest level in two years — that officials are trying to "talk the yen down," fearing it is getting cheap enough to trigger the proces of new huge surpluses all over again.

But there is now a common fear that supercedes the U.S.-Japan problems, particularly for oil-poor Japan — a potentially devastating oil price and supply problem in the wake of the Iranian revolution.

And inasmuch as Japan had begun — under international pressure — to focus on domestic economic growth, instead of exports, it had to absorb not only a larger volume of imports, but an overall price increase of about 50 percent.

Since the beginning of 1979, Japanese wholesale prices have been jumping at an annual rate of 16 percent — a stunning turnaround from some months in 1978 when wholesale prices, helped by a strong yen, were actually falling.

On top of all of this, there is a sense of panic in Japan about oil supplies. Since the revolution in Iran (one of Japan's normally big suppliers), Japan has been buying increasingly on the "spot" market, where prices are nearly double the $22-a-barrel average OPEC price.

Taking it altogether — the weak yen, the now-uncertain growth prospects for 1980, the drift into balance-of-payments deficits and the weakening ruling Liberal Democratic Party under Mr. Ohira — Japan is bracing for an economic siege.

What happens next? Mostly, it is out of Japanese and American hands. The ball is in OPEC's court — and the cartel may not be able to control it, either.

If the radical members force another huge oil price increase and curb production at the same time, it will be devastating for Japan, as well as for a host of smaller Asian nations that had been making good progress. It would be tragic if the oil producers fail to see that by stunting world economic growth, they inflict damage on themselves at the same time.

Japan Rules Out Swap-Line Rise; Explains Strategy

TOKYO, Nov. 28 (Reuters) — Japan will not seek expansion of its $4-billion swap line with the United States because Tokyo's cash reserves are large enough to continue substantial yen-support intervention in the foreign exchange market, Japanese monetary officials said today.

They blamed the yen's recent sharp depreciation on psychological factors and a shortage of dollars to meet demand in Japan. Also, they said, currency hedging on imports, while it may be justifiable in individual cases, overall represents excessive imports of oil and other commodities for speculative purposes.

In response, Japan will not introduce a severe credit crunch or take artificial measures to promote exports or curb imports, the officials said. Nor will Japan go to the other extreme of leaving everything to financial maneuvering, including borrowing large funds from overseas to cover the dollar shortage, they said.

Instead, Japan will use external reserves for intervention, encourage Japanese banks to borrow Eurodollars and promote capital inflow, while trying to retrench public finances and stabilize prices, the officials said. They declined to say whether there will be another increase in the Bank of Japan's discount rate in the near future.

Dutch Lift Interest Rates

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ) — The discount rate was increased a full percentage point today to 9½ percent, effective tomorrow, to bring the Dutch rate in line with higher rates abroad, the central bank announced.

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Agent

Midland Bank France S.A.

November, 1979

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 28

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		—A—A—A—								
39¾	29⅛	ACF	2.24	6.6	6	91	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ¼
18⅝	14⅛	AMF	1.24	8.5	6	242	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
25	13½	AM Int'l	.28	2.0228	826		14¼	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅛
12¼	9¼	APL	1	9.6	47	30	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
42	32½	ARA	1.82	5.2	7	358	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	— ¼
33½	27¼	ASA	2.40e	8.1		1153	30¼	28⅝	29½	+1
12¾	8⅛	ATO	.56	5.7	4	118	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
25	17	AVX s	.25	1.0	13	106	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
42⅜	29½	Abbit Lb	1	2.4	15	1032	41¼	40¾	41¼	— ¼
24⅜	16½	AcmeC	1.20	5.3	5	24	22¾	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
4⅜	3¼	AdmDg	.04	1.1	5	41	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅜	AdtEx	1.32e	10.		119	12¼	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	AdmMi	.20c	4.3	46	4	4⅜	4½	4⅜	
36	30⅜	AMD	n	13	518	u36½	35⅜	35⅝	35⅝	+ ¼
36⅝	28⅝	AetnLF	s1.80	5.1	5	1027	35⅝	35	35½	+ ⅛
28¼	17⅜	Ahmans	1.20	4.9	5	172	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+ ¼
3¼	2	Aileen				92	2½	2¾	2⅝	— ⅛
25¾	23½	AirPrd	.80	2.6	9	1517	31¾	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
25⅝	16⅞	AirbFrt	1.20	5.0	10	130	24½	23¾	24	
17½	11¼	Alcoa	.80	4.5	6	83	12¼	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	6⅜	AlaP def	.87	12.		x45	7¼	7	7	— ¼
87½	70	AlaP pf	9	13.		Y150	71	70½	70½	+ ⅜
81	64½	AlaP pf	8.28	13.		v50	64½	d64½	64½	
15⅜	13⅜	Alaysco	1.48	11.	8	12	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
39⅜	14¼	Alaskin	.80	2.1	27	467	38½	37¼	38¾	+ ⅛
36	27¾	Albany s	1	3.4	9	56	30	29½	29½	— ¼
8⅝	4⅜	Alberto	.36	5.0	8	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
45	34⅛	Alberto	1.28	3.4	7	127	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅜
42	32⅜	AlcanA	2.40	4.2	4	659	39⅛	38⅝	39	+ ⅛
37¼	22⅜	AlcoStd	1.40a	4.3	6	15	32½	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
9⅝	5⅛	Alexdr	.40	4.3	7	251	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
34⅛	19¾	AlgCo	1.08a	4.0	6	24	26¾	26½	26¾	
28⅜	22	AlgCo	pf2.86	12.		7	23	22⅜	23	+ ⅛
26⅝	14¼	AlgLud	1.28	4.9	4	49	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
42	30	AlgLd	pf 3	7.3		13	41½	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
22⅜	19	AlsLd	pf2.19	11.		14	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅜
18	14⅜	AlgPw	1.76	11.	7	796	16½	16¼	16½	
17¼	13⅜	AllenGrs	1	6.8	6	14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
37	24	Allergan	.60	1.6	13	541	u38¾	34	37½	+3⅜
47½	27¾	AlldCh	2	4.3		718	46½	45½	46⅛	+ ⅛
13½	10⅜	AlldMnt	.86	6.9	6	136	12⅜	12⅜	12½	
22¼	10⅜	AlldPd	.60	3.8	10	65	19¾	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
27½	20⅜	AlldSir	1.60	6.4	6	126	25	24⅝	25	
38⅜	28⅜	AllisCh	1.80	5.0	6	17	35¼	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	11¼	AllrAu	.64b	4.3	8	5	15	15	15	+ ⅛
21¾	14⅜	AlphPr	2.72a	11.	6	8	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
60½	45¼	Alcoa	2.80	5.2	4	402	53½	52⅝	53½	+1
27⅛	13⅜	AmlSwy	1	3.8	9	55	26¼	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
45¼	35½	Amax s	1.80	4.3	7	408	41¾	40¾	41¾	+1
66	43½	Amax pf	3	5.5		67	54½	53½	54½	+1
35¼		*16¼ Amcord*	*1.27f*		9	5	34	34	34	+ ¼
32¼	16¾	Amrce	1.32	4.8	6	37	27⅜	27	27½	+ ½
52	31¼	Amrc pf	2.60	5.8		2	44½	44½	44½	+ ¼
48¾	25½	AHess	1.40b	3.2	5	954	44⅛	43¼	44⅛	+ ⅛
107½	56¾	AHess	pf3.50	4.4		11	96	95¾	96	
14⅜	9¼	AmAir	.40	4.1	3	412	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6¼	3½	AmAir	wt			349	3½	3⅜	3½	
20⅝	16½	AAir	pf 2.18	12.		27	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
16½	12	ABakr	1.20	7.4	8	167	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+1½
67⅛	47¾	ABrnds	5	7.7	6	143	64⅝	64	64⅝	
33½	28¼	ABrd	pf2.75	9.5		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
32¼	28¼	ABrd	pf2.62	8.2		1	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
47⅝	32¾	ABdcst	1.60	4.2	7	2939	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	
18¼	10⅜	ACyan	1.40	8.8	6	171	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
69	61	AllCE	pf5.87	9.0		3	65	65	65	+ ¼
82½	52¼	AHRich	2.80	3.5	9	905	79⅝	78¾	79½	— ¼
260	180	AllRc	pf 3		1.1	1	u260½	260½	260½	+1
46¾	37½	AfiRc	pf3.75	9.6		z30	39	39	39	— ¼
98¼	62½	AHRc	pf2.80	2.9		11	95	93¾	95	— ⅜
20¼	9¾	AtlasCo				14	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
41	28½	AutoDis	.64	1.7	17	269	38½	38¼	38½	— ¼
28½	18¾	AvcoCo	1.20	4.6	3	451	26½	25⅝	26	
57	39½	Avco	pf 3.50	6.2		2	52	52	52	— ½
57	41¾	Avco	pf 4.20	6.4		4	65	65	65	
21½	13⅜	Avery	.60	3.3	7	88	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛
26⅜	14⅜	Avnet	.80	3.3	10	1184	24¾	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
56	37¼	Avon	2.80	7.0	10	1138	40⅜	39½	40	— ⅜
21¼	10	Avdin			13	143	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	+1⅛
		—B—B—B—								
63¾	10¾	BAV Liq	52c			19	12	11⅜	12	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	BT Mfg				62	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	— ⅛
12⅜	6¾	Bachs	.50a	5.1	7	48	9¾	9¾	9¾	
56	29½	BakrInt	.60	1.7	17	265	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
40½	19	BaldwU	1.20	4.1	6	126	29¼	28¾	29¼	— ¼
60	28¾	BldU	pf 2.06	4.8		10	43	42¾	42¾	+1⅛
28⅜	20¾	BallCp	1.40	5.7	5	12	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
48⅜	23¼	BallyMf	s.10	.2	23	2070	34½	32⅜	33¼	— ¼
26⅛	21⅛	BallGE	2.44	10.	7	353	24½	23¾	23¾	
50	41½	Ball	pf 4.50	11.		z100	42	42	42	—1
24⅜	18¼	BanCal	.92	3.9	5	4	23¾	23½	23¾	— ⅛
19⅛	11⅜	Bandag	.60	3.9	8	21	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	19¼	BangPn	1.88	9.2	4	43	25	24½	25	
40¼	27⅜	BanP	pf	2		5.8	2	34½	34½	—1½
43¼	30⅜	BkNY	2.72	7.4	5	59	37	36½	36⅝	
16	12⅜	BkofVa	1.16	8.3	4	20	14½	14	14	
30⅞	24	BnkAm	1.32	4.9	7	1729	27¼	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅜
48⅛	32⅞	BankTr	3.30	7.8	5	117	42½	41⅜	42½	+ ⅜
28	22¾	BkTr	pf2.50	10.		3	24¾	24¾	24¾	
1	⅞	Banner	.14	3.8	7	57	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
58¾	24½	BarcoH	1.40	3.4	10	726	44	43¾	43¾	—5
15⅜	10¾	BardCR	.36	2.7	10	73	13½	12¾	13¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	15½	BarnGp	s.80	4.3	5	60	18⅜	18½	18⅜	— ⅛
23½	14¾	BarryW	s.52	2.4	12	86	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅛
36⅛	23½	Bausch s	1	2.8	11	587	35⅜	34½	35⅜	— ⅛
48⅜	35¾	BaxlTrv	.50	1.0	15	464	48½	47⅞	48½	+ ⅛
10⅜	3¼	BayCoTr				115	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
12¾	7⅞	BayStG	2	9.0	6	10	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
38	26	Bearing	.92	3.2	8	87	29¾	29	29	— ¼
24⅜	19¾	BeatFd	1.20	5.8	8	2586	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	
51½	41	Beat	pf 3.38	8.8		902	42¼	42	42¼	— ⅛
31½	20	Beckm	.32	1.0	18	151	31½	30¾	31⅛	+ ⅜
36½	27¾	BectnD	.92	2.9	11	483	31¾	30⅝	31¾	+1
44⅜	21¾	Beech	1	2.1	13	301	44	43¼	43¾	+ ⅛
43⅜	31⅜	BelNor				11	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
47¾	24⅜	BelcoP	s.80	1.8	8	59	43¾	42¾	43¼	+ ⅜
30⅝	19⅜	Belden	1.60	5.8	5	9	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
9	6¼	BeldnH	.36b	5.5	6	5	6¾	6½	6½	
22½	14¾	BellHow	.96	4.8	12	117	20½	19¾	20½	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Bellind	.20a	1.7	7	75	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
19⅜	15⅜	BellCd	s 1.52			14	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
30½	19¼	Bemis	1.40	5.1	4	141	28¼	27½	27½	—1½
45	35¾	Bendix	2.84	6.9	6	364	41	40¾	41	+ ¼
32½	22½	BenCp	2	7.2	6	400	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
44¾	34½	Benef	pf4.30	11.		2	37½	37½	37½	— ⅜
140¼	99	Benef	pf5.50	4.6		z300	120	120	120	+10
26½	21	Benef	pf2.50	11.		z210	24¼	23½	23½	+1
4⅞	2⅜	BenitB			11	340	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	3	BerkeyP			10	251	3¾	3¼	3¾	+ ⅛
29⅛	22	BestPd	.24	1.0	8	185	25½	25	25¼	— ⅛
25⅝	19¼	BethSN	1.40	7.8	3	681	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
44½	29¾	BigThr	.88	2.3	13	107	38¼	37¾	38⅛	— ⅛
33⅜	14½	Binney	.92	3.9	11	69	24½	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
20¼	16⅞	BisFSL	s		6	248	u22⅝	21	22⅛	+2⅛
25¼	16¼	BlackDr	.48	2.9	10	615	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	
24½	18⅞	BlairJn	s 1	5.0	14	687	21	20	20½	— ⅛
25½	13¼	BlissL	1.10	4.8	7	24	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
27¾	20¼	BlckHR	1.60	6.5	9	732	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ½
29½	19⅜	BlueB	1.60	5.7	5	525	28⅛	28	28⅛	
14¼	7¼	BlueBird	.20	2.8	7	7	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
6¼	3¾	BobbieBr			5	47	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
51⅛	37¼	Boeing	s1.40a	3.1	6	1757	46½	44½	45½	+ ⅝
40¾	25½	BoiseC	1.50	4.6	5	99	32⅝	32¾	32⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	24¾	Borden	1.82	7.5	6	320	24¾	d24¼	24½	— ⅛
37⅛	26¾	BorgW	2.30	6.6	5	128	35	34½	34¾	+ ⅜
8½	4⅛	Borrmn	s .20	4.4	3	131	4⅞	4⅝	4½	— ⅛
24⅜	19⅜	BosEd	2.44	11.	6	98	21¾	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅛
89	78¼	BosE	pf8.88	12.		z350	73½	71½	71½	— ½
11¾	9	BosE	pr1.17	12.		37	9½	9¾	9⅝	
14⅜	11¼	BoyE	pr1.46	12.		14	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
14½	4¾	BrdnHf	.20	2.6	9	216	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
56⅞	23¾	BrauoC	.80	1.5	16	180	52½	51⅜	52½	+ ⅜
29⅜	24½	BrigSt	1.20	4.6	8	16	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	
38¼	31	BristM	1.44	3.9	11	995	36⅝	35⅝	36½	+ ⅜
44	35½	BristM	pf 2	5.0		18	40½	39¾	40	
35¼	17½	BritPet	1.02e	3.1	7	174	32⅞	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
19½	12½	BrkwGl	1.08	7.7	11	31	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
25	18⅜	BkyUG	2.02	9.6	6	35	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
23⅜	15	BwnSh	1	4.3	5	40	u24	23½	23½	— ⅜
19½	8⅜	Brown	.30	1.6	5	22	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
28¾	22½	BwnGp	2	7.7	5	24	26¼	25½	25⅝	+ ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
15⅝	11	BwnFer	.60	4.4	9	263	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
15½	10⅜	Brnswk	.20	2.0	5	743	11½	11¼	11⅜	
30¼	24⅜	Brnsk	pf2.40	9.7		31	24⅞	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
24¼	17½	BrushWs	1	3.3	6	22	16¾	16½	16¾	
25	15¼	BucyEr	.88	4.2	7	317	21	20⅝	21	+ ¼
37¾	22	BufFo	1.80	5.1	8	25	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	—1
16⅝	9¼	Bundy	1	9.3	7	34	10¼	10¼	10¼	
19⅝	16	BunkrH	1.92	11.		9	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
29⅞	13¾	BunkR	.84	3.3	7	198	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
18½	15	BurlInd	1.40	9.1	6	173	15½	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
45	35¼	BurlNo	2.10	5.5	9	557	40⅛	38½	39⅝	+ ⅛
7½	5⅜	BrlNo	pf .55	9.4		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
58¼	36	*BrlNo*	*pf2.85*	*5.4*		*173*	*54*	52¾	53¼	+ ½
33⅜	18¼	Burndy	1	3.0	10	21	33½	33⅛	33½	
7½	2⅜	BrnsRL				236	5¼	5¼	5⅛	
80¾	64¾	Burrgh	2.20	2.8	11	940	u81⅞	78⅝	79¾	
25¾	14	ButlFin	s.80	3.4	7	17	23⅜	23½	23½	— ⅛
14⅜	6⅞	Buttes			76	335	13¾	12½	13⅛	+1
		—C—C—C—								
37	27	CBI Ind	stk	2.8	12	33	35¾	35	35½	— ⅛
56¾	44⅛	CBS	2.80	5.9	7	210	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
10½	5¾	CCI			5	137	7⅝	7⅝	7¾	
60⅝	29¼	CIT	2.60	4.9	7	50	53½	52⅞	53	+ ⅛
53	51¾	CIT	wd			335	53	52⅜	52⅜	
12⅜	7¼	CLC	.24	2.8	31	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
16	9¾	CNA	Fn		3	125	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
20½	14¾	CNA	pf 1.10	6.0		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	9¼	CNAI	1.08a	11.		38	10¼	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
47¼	37¼	CPC	3	5.1	8	285	u58⅜	57½	58⅛	+ ⅛
17	14⅜	CP Nat	1.88	12.	10	32	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
28½	14¾	CTS	.80	4.2	8	169	19½	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅛
50	29¼	CabotC	1.60	3.6	7	47	44⅝	43½	44⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	9¼	Cadence				8	45	20	19	+1
34½	13½	Caesars	s			25	913	17⅜	16⅞	+1
24¼	13½	Calfbn	.50a	2.1	9	244	24¼	23¾	23¾	+1½
7¼	2¼	CamerB			7	63	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
27	17	CmRL	s 6.60	2.7		187	23½	22⅝	22⅝	+1¼
37¾	27¾	CamSo	1.90	6.6		117	29	28¾	28¾	
25⅝	19⅜	CampR	1.68	4.9	8	28	34½	34	34½	+ ⅛
34½	19¾	CdPac	pf1.40e			348	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
16½	9	CanalR	.64	4.0	19	6	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
24¾	18¼	CanMil	n1.16a	5.0	6	7	23½	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
49⅜	36¼	CapCits	.20	.4	11	93	48⅜	48⅛	48½	— ⅛
24⅜	18¼	CapHold	.92	4.7	7	255	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
5¾	3½	Caring	s.07e		6	58	5	5	5	— ⅛
29⅝	18¼	Carlisle	s.90	3.7	6	6	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
61	49¼	CarpCO	1.50	2.5	10	220	60	59½	60	+ ⅛
8	5⅜	CarbFrg	.40	6.2	4	32	6½	6¼	6¼	
21⅜	17¾	CarPw	2.08	11.	6	335	19⅞	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
21¾	16⅛	DenMnS	1	5.2	7	18	19¾	19¾	19¾	
26½	14⅜	Dennys	.88	6.0	6	157	14⅞	d14½	14⅜	— ⅛
20	14½	Dextrpty	.80	5.0	10	29	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
13	10	DeSoto	1	9.2	8	39	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
15⅜	12⅜	DetEd	1.40	11.	7	412	14¼	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
91	73	DetE	pf9.32	12.		x1090	81	79	81	+3¾
76½	59	DetE	pf7.48	12.		z150	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
75	54½	DetE	pf7.36	12.		z180	60⅝	60	60⅝	+ ⅛
27	21	DE	pfF 2.75	12.		5	23¾	23¾	23¾	
27	21	DE	pfR 2.75	12.		26	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
22½	17	DetE	pr2.28	12.		15	19½	18¼	18½	
25⅜	19¼	Dexter	1	4.8	8	13	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	8⅛	DiGior	.56	5.0	6	148	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	
24	20¾	DiGior	pf2.25	10.		4	22¼	22½	22½	— ¼
26½	16⅛	DiaCp	1.20	6.2	6	9	19¼	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅛
43¾	31½	Diam	2.20b	6.8	8	43	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	— ¼
27½	19	Diams	1.68	6.8	8	811	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
30½	17⅜	Diebold	.70	2.2	12	166	u31⅜	29¼	31⅜	+1⅜
69½	47⅛	DigitalEq			15	2822	68¼	66¾	67½	— ⅜
14¾	7¾	DillmanA	.60	4.9	4	88	12¾	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅛
22¼	16⅜	Dillon s	1.08	6.4	9	30	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
44⅜	33	Disney	.72	1.8	11	757	40	39	39⅝	
6	2⅜	Divrsfdin			10	238	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	3	DivrsMfg				140	5	4⅜	5	+ ⅛
19¼	10	DrPepper	.68	5.8	10	393	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
27	15¾	Documat		9		63	19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
47⅜	34½	DomeM g	s.50	1.2		155	42¼	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
20	19¾	Donald	n3.60	3.6	7	26	u20¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
5⅛	3¼	DonLJ	.14	3.5	12	85	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
11	7	Dorsey	.75	5.4	6	31	14	13⅞	13⅞	
32¾	27¾	DowCm	.86	2.7	10	78	u33¾	32	32	
34⅜	24⅛	DowCh	1.40	4.9	8	2250	32¾	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
40	31¼	DowJn	1.44	3.6	12	46	39½	39½	39½	
35⅛	23⅜	Dravo	1.28	4.5	7	68	28¼	28¼	28¼	
57½	35	Dresser	1.10	2.1	9	445	53¾	52½	53⅜	— ⅛
17¾	14½	DrexB	1.60	10.		16	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
20⅜	10⅜	Dreyfs	1.60	5.2	7	8	19¾	19¼	19¾	
45⅜	37	duPont	s 2.60	6.3		1	41¼	41¼	41¼	
57½	45	duPont	pfA 3.50	9.7		20	40⅜	39¾	40⅛	+ ⅛
52¼	44¼	duPont	pfC 4.50	9.7		20	u45⅛	44⅝	45⅛	+ ⅛
50¼	46	DukeP	1.92	11.	6	560	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛
82	66	Duke	pfE.75	9.6		6	70	70	70	—1⅛
91	69¼	Duke	pfB.20	11.		x250	73½	73	73¼	+ ¼
87	65¼	Duke	pf7.80	11.		x200	68½	68½	68½	+1¼
28¾	24¼	Duke	pf2.69	10.		26	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
104½	90	Duk	pfN8.84	9.7		x900	92¼	91½	92	— ¼
97	77½	Duk	pfM8.84	9.7		x980	78	d76	78	+ ½
41½	32½	DunBr	1.76	4.2	14	678	u42¼	40¾	41¾	+ ⅛
16⅜	13¾	DunEq	1.80	11.		3	14	14	14	+ ⅛
25	18	Dup	pfA2.10	12.		x200	18	18	18	
22	15	Dup	pf 1.87	12.		x200	16	16	16	+ ⅛
21½	15½	Dup	pf 2	12.		x368	17¼	16½	17¼	— ⅛
22¼	16¾	Dup	pfK2.12	12.		19	17¾	17	17¾	+ ⅜
24	18	Dup	pr 2.31	13.		x600	18	18	18	
80	68½	Dup	pf 7.20	12.		x50	68½	68½	68½	
11¾	6	DutchB	.18	1.7	19	18	10½	10¼	10¾	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅜	DynAm	.10a	1.8	52		5¾	5½	5½	
		—E—E—E—								
42¾	25½	EG&G	.60	1.4	14	164	u44½	41⅜	43⅜	+1½
3⅛	1⅝	EMI	.19t		72	2254	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
33⅛	22¾	E Sys	s 1	3.2

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 28

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
63		PSEG pf7.40	11.		z200	64½	64½	64½	+½
	5½	Publick		10	107	9⅝	8½	9⅝	+⅜
	3⅝	Pueblo		4	14	3⅝	3½	3½	—¼
	3⅝	PR Cem		4	3	4	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
	13⅜	PgSPL 1.64	11.	8	121	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+⅜
	29⅝	Pullmn 1.80	4.4	8	278	41⅝	40⅝	41	+½
	14⅝	Purex 1.28	8.2	7	27	16	15⅝	15⅝	—⅜
	3⅛	PurlinFo			49	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+⅛
	23½	Purolir 1.36	5.1	7	25	26⅝	26¼	26½	—⅛
	22	QuakO 1.40	5.2	6	173	27⅝	27¼	27⅛	—⅛
	100	QuaO pf9.56	9.4		z100	101½	101½	101½	—½
	13½	QuakSO s.80	5.4	9	213	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	—½
	18¾	Quanex s 1	4.3	8	5	23	23	23	+¼
	6⅛	Questor .20	2.9	11	71	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	—⅛
		— R-R-R —							
	9	RBInd .28	2.6	7	38	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅜
	21½	RCA 1.60	6.9	6	764	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+⅜
	48¼	RCA pf 4	8.0		10	50⅝	50	50	
	8½	RLC s .48	4.5	5	56	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
	8¼	RTE .65	8.1	5	81	8⅛	d 8	8	—⅜
	10	RalsPur .58	5.2	9	1529	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
	7	Ramad .12e	1.4	18	349	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
	12¾	Ranco .84	5.9	6	42	14¼	14	14¼	+¼
	13¾	RapAm .60e	3.3	4	358	18	17⅝	18	
	18	RapA pf wi	16.		155	u18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+⅜
	20⅝	Raybl 1.60b	7.2	5	58	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+⅜
	12⅝	Raymdint 1	6.8	4	86	15	14½	14¾	+¼
	42½	Raythn 1.60	2.6	10	665	62⅝	62	62¼	
	18⅝	ReadBat 1	2.6	13	172	37⅝	37½	37⅝	
	10⅝	RltRef 1.57e	13.	8	57	12⅝	11½	12⅛	+1
	3⅝	Redmn .14e	1.8	6	269	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+½
	7⅛	ReeceCp .60	7.6	5	13	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
	24⅞	ReevsB 2	7.4	4	5	27	26⅞	27	—⅛
	10⅝	ReichCh .74	5.9	12	20	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅛
	29⅝	ReinEl 1.60	2.3	15	93	u70½	70	70½	+⅜
	32⅛	RelGp 2	3.8	5	155	53	52¼	52¼	—½
	49⅛	RelG pf 2.20	2.8		1	80	80	80	
	21	RelG pf 2.60	12.		10	22	22	22	
	23	Relin pf2.68	12.		34	23⅛	d22½	22¾	—½
	5⅛	RepAir .20	3.3	5	624	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+¼
	15¼	RepCp .60b	2.9	4	144	21	20⅝	21	+⅜
	13⅛	RepFnS s 1	4.7	4	13	21½	21¼	21¼	—¼
	1⅛	RepMtg			21	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+¼
	22⅝	RepStl 2a	8.2	3	177	24⅝	24	24⅝	+⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
30	20⅝	RepTex 1	3.9	7	19	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+¼
32¼	10.	ResvOil .10	.9	15	542	32⅝	32⅛	32¼	+⅛
47⅝	19⅛	RsOil pf1.75	3.7		17	47⅝	47¼	47¼	+¼
32⅜	20⅜	RevcoD .80	2.9	11	95	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+1
17⅝	11⅛	Revere		3	66	13⅝	13	13	—¼
55⅝	44⅛	Revlon 1.56	3.4	11	476	46½	46¼	46⅜	+⅛
22½	12⅛	Rexham .60	4.4	6	67	13⅝	13⅛	13½	
19⅝	15⅛	Rexnrd .96	5.6	6	119	17⅝	16⅞	17¼	+⅜
66⅝	54⅛	Reynin 4.20	6.3	6	242	u67⅜	65⅝	67	+1¼
		Reynin wi			1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
78½	60	Reyln pf2.25	2.9		4	78⅝	77	78⅛	+1½
50⅝	46	Revln pf4.10	8.7		79	47¼	46⅝	47⅛	+⅜
39⅝	28⅛	RayMtl 2.20	7.3	3	283	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+⅛
80½	59	RevM pf4.50	7.3		8	62	62	62	+⅛
35	17⅝	RichCo 1.30	5.1	6	16	25⅝	25⅜	25½	—⅜
26	19⅜	RchMer 1.20	4.9	7	250	24⅝	24¼	24½	—⅛
18⅝	15¼	RiegelT 1.60	9.5	5	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
38⅝	25⅝	RioGran 1	3.1	5	41	32⅝	32¼	32¼	+¼
20	13⅝	RioGr pf .80	4.8		148	16⅝	16⅝	16½	+⅛
26⅛	18⅝	RiteAid .65	2.6	9	132	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+1
22¼	16⅛	Robshw 1.30	7.0	6	56	18⅝	17⅞	18½	+⅜
33⅝	25¼	Robtsn 1.90	6.8	5	17	28½	27⅞	27⅞	—½
12	8¼	Robins .40	4.5	9	159	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
18⅝	14⅛	RochG 1.48	9.6	7	32	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	—⅛
28⅝	16	RochTl 1.56	8.7	7	77	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	—⅜
19½	10⅛	Rockowr 1		6	22	17	17	17	
46⅝	32⅜	Rockwl 2.40	6.0	6	281	43⅛	42⅝	43⅛	+¼
114½	81	RkInt pf4.75	4.5		2	105	104½	105	—1
41½	28⅝	RkInt pf1.35	3.6		2	38	38	38	+1⅛
47⅝	38⅛	RohmH 2	4.4	6	79	45	44¼	45	+⅝
19¼	11⅛	Rohrind		4	168	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
31¼	16¼	Rollins .72	2.5	13	594	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+⅜
40	28⅝	Rolm s		23	372	39⅞	38½	39⅜	+⅜
4⅛	2⅛	Ronson			14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
11⅝	9⅝	Roper s .90	8.6	5	5	10⅝	10½	10½	
20⅛	13⅜	Rorer .84	5.2	9	610	16⅝	15½	16⅛	+⅜
50	15	Rosario .80a	1.7	15	378	46⅛	45⅝	46	+¼
39	18	Rowan .10	.3	15	59	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	—⅜
18¼	11⅞	RCCos 1.04	8.3	16	99	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅛
80⅝	58	RoylD 5.53e	7.8	3	308	78⅝	78	78⅛	—⅛
29⅝	21⅛	Rubbrm .92	3.1	10	22	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	—⅛
11⅛	8⅛	RussToo .88	9.6	5	25	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
25⅛	14⅞	RyanH 1.20	5.9	7	10	20½	20⅜	20⅜	+⅛
27½	19⅛	RyderS 1b	4.1	7	70	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
		— S-S-S —							
10⅛	5⅝	SCA .35t	4.4	9	99	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
32	16⅝	SCM 1.30	5.2	5	89	25⅝	25	25½	—⅛
26⅛	15⅛	SPSTec .44	2.5	7	31	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+⅛
58½	27⅝	Sabine .56	1.0	34	72	56⅝	55½	55½	—1⅝
21⅞	8⅛	Safgdin .22	1.4	17	278	u22⅜	21⅞	22⅛	+1⅛
44	34⅜	Safewy 2.60	7.5	6	100	34⅞	34⅜	34½	—⅛
11⅜	7⅛	SagaCp .44	5.7	25	46	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
34⅛	21⅜	SJoMn 1.40	4.4	8	115	31⅞	31¼	31⅝	—⅛
13¼	10⅛	SJoLP 1.26	12.	9	18	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+⅜
60⅞	34⅛	StLSaF 2.50	4.5	8	78	56¼	55⅛	55⅞	—⅜
11¼	8⅝	SPaul 1.03e	11.		105	9⅜	9½	9⅝	+⅛
34⅛	27	StRegP 2	7.2	6	155	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+¼
7⅛	5¼	Salant .40	7.1	7	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11⅛	5	Sambos			238	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
15⅝	13⅛	SDieGs 1.52	10.	9	78	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
18⅝	10⅝	SJuanR 1.45t	9.7	12	40	15	14⅝	15	
33	15⅛	Sanders .50	1.5	14	489	u33⅛	31⅝	33	+1⅞
55	29⅝	SFeInd 2.60	4.7	8	303	54⅝	52½	54⅝	+1⅞
15⅛	8	SFeIn pf .50	3.3		6	15	14⅝	15	+⅜
35⅝	18⅛	SFeInt .72	2.1	59	1159	35⅝	34⅛	34⅝	—¼
17⅛	13	SgtWel .88	6.1	7	6	14½	14⅝	14½	
9⅛	5⅝	SaulRE			142	7	7	7	
10⅛	5⅛	SavASfp		12	333	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—¼
13⅛	8⅛	SavOnD .40	3.8	7	15	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
11⅛	9⅝	SavEIP 1	9.2	4	64	11	9⅞	10⅞	+1
14	11⅛	SavE A 1.34	12.		11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+¼
12⅝	10	SavE pf1.28	12.		9	11	10⅝	11	+⅜
19⅜	12.	Savin .70	4.9	3	840	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	—⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Saxon		10	1443	u 7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+⅜
6⅛	2⅝	Schaefer			13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅜
35⅛	27½	SchrPlo 1.44	4.8	8	2246	29⅝	29	29⅝	
64⅝	58⅝	SchrPl pf5.07	8.4		103	60⅝	59⅝	60⅛	+⅜
13⅝	7⅝	Schlitz .30t			3938	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+⅛
100⅝	46⅝	Schlmb s1.10	1.1	20	1260	97⅛	95½	96⅛	—⅜
40½	25⅛	SciAtla s.18	.5	21	60	38½	37½	38½	+½
27⅛	18	SCOA s 1.08	4.6	7	40	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+⅛
5⅝	3½	ScotLad .05e	1.1	6	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
30⅝	22	ScotFet 1.80	7.7	5	135	23½	22⅝	23½	+⅛
26	16⅛	ScottF .80	3.1	9	217	25⅝	25⅛	25½	+⅜
28⅝	13½	ScottP .92	5.5	5	1041	17	16½	16⅞	+¼
17⅝	10	Scottys .40	2.4	9	33	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	
21½	17¼	Scovill 1.52	8.2	5	38	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
10⅝	7	Scudder		19	25	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
9⅝	8⅝	Scud pf .90e	10.		62	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
13⅝	9⅝	SeaCA pf1.46	14.		x60	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
25	14⅝	SeaCont .42	2.4	6	115	18	17½	17⅝	+¼
32⅛	24½	SeabCL 2.20	8.3	3	87	26⅝	26½	26⅝	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
18¼	10	SeaWA .30j		9	64	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—¼
31⅞	23⅝	Seafst 1.12	4.1	6	51	27⅝	27	27	+⅛
42¼	25½	Seagrm 1.10	2.9	13	292	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	
23	12	Seagrv .27e	1.6	6	5	17⅛	17	17⅛	+⅛
19¼	14	SealAir n.44	2.8	9	20	16⅛	16	16	—¼
32⅝	19⅝	SealPw 1.30	4.4	7	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—½
18⅝	11⅛	SearleG .52	3.0	11	582	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
22	17⅜	Sears 1.28	7.0	7	2049	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	—¼
9⅝	4½	Seatrain			155	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
34⅜	25⅝	SecPac n1.80	6.0	5	164	30½	30⅛	30⅛	—½
58	24½	Sedco .64	1.4	81	223	46⅝	46½	46⅝	+⅛
14	8	Seligl s 1.20	12.	6	40	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
10⅝	7⅛	SvCpInt .34	4.0	5	185	8½	8⅛	8½	+⅛
14½	7⅝	Shaksr .52	4.2	8	14	12½	12⅜	12½	
18¼	11⅜	Shaklee .74	4.9	4	42	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+⅛
43⅝	22¼	Shapell .15	.4	4	10	35⅝	35½	35⅝	
18½	8⅝	ShearH .48b	2.8	4	189	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅛
54½	30¼	ShellOil 2.40	4.5	8	418	54¼	53½	53⅝	+¼
33⅝	27	ShellT s2.39t	7.8	4	2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—⅛
11⅝	7⅝	ShelGlo .70	8.6	4	62	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+⅛
17⅝	13	ShelG pf1.35	9.7		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
28⅝	19⅝	Shrwin .15e	.6	15	48	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+⅜
53½	44	Shrw pf 4.40	9.4		z510	47	47	47	+½
14⅝	12	SierPac 1.34	10.	7	59	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+⅛
39½	19⅛	Signal 1	2.6	7	136	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	
20⅝	11	SimPrec .28	2.1	10	69	13⅝	13¼	13½	—⅛
13⅝	8⅝	SimpPat .56	6.0	11	386	9⅝	9	9⅝	+⅜
16⅛	7⅛	Singer .50t			408	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜	—¼
33⅝	24⅛	Singr pf3.50	14.		42	24½	d24⅛	24⅛	
12⅝	9¼	Skyline .48	4.1	11	171	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+½
22¼	16¼	SmithA 1.40	8.2	3	18	17	16⅝	17	+½
73	42⅝	Smithln 1.12	1.6	14	213	72	71⅝	72	+⅜
60¼	38⅝	Smtkin s1.44	2.4	17	550	u61	59⅝	60⅜	+⅛
30¼	14½	SmithTr 1	3.6	8	22	27⅝	27½	27⅝	—⅛
22¼	17⅝	Smucker 1.10	5.5	6	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
27⅝	20⅛	SnapOn s.88	2.9	13	116	u28	27	27⅝	+⅜
10⅝	6⅝	SonyCp .10e	1.4	19	250	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+¼
21½	16½	SooLin s.76t	4.1	7	10	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
5⅛	2⅝	SoAtlFn			4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
18	14⅝	SCrEG 1.48	10.	9	109	16½	16	16⅛	+¼
20⅛	16⅝	SoJerIn 1.74	8.8	7	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
55½	28⅝	Soutdwn .60	1.2	6	4	49⅝	49	49⅛	+⅜
17	11⅛	SoetBk .88	5.8	5	90	14	13⅝	13⅞	—⅛
8⅞	6⅛	SoetPS s		5	19	8½	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
27⅝	23½	SCalEd 2.72	11.	6	722	26	25½	25⅝	+⅛
14⅝	11	SouthCo 1.54	13.	9	1230	12	11⅝	12	+⅛
19⅝	16⅝	SoInGE 1.52	8.7	7	36	17⅝	17½	17½	
52	30⅝	SoNRes 1.50	2.9	10	122	51⅝	50⅝	51⅛	+⅜
41	33⅝	SNETel 3.60	10.	6	35	35	34⅝	34⅝	+⅛
54½	49	SoNE pf4.62	9.4		z5050	49⅝	49½	49½	
37⅝	25	SouPac 2.60	7.8	5	169	34	33½	33½	—½
58⅛	44⅝	SouRy 3.20	6.0	5	52	53⅝	53	53½	—½

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
29⅝	24½	SoRy pf2.60	11.		5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
31⅝	19⅝	SoUnCo 1.92	6.1	8	6	31⅝	31	31⅛	
32	25⅛	Soutind .84b	3.1	8	21	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+½
60	34⅛	SouRoyl s		27	475	57⅝	55⅝	55⅝	—1⅞
26	16⅝	SwtAir s .28	1.4	5	x21	20⅝	19⅝	19⅞	—⅛
25⅛	20⅝	SwtBsh 1.40	6.4	6	276	22	21⅝	22	+⅜
24	11	SwtFore .40	2.6	4	275	15½	15	15½	+½
13¼	10	SwtGas n1.10	10.	8	58	11	10⅝	10⅞	—⅛
14⅝	11⅛	SwtPS 1.28	10.	8	139	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
23⅝	10½	Sparton .80	3.5	8	24	23	22½	23	
36⅝	18⅝	SpectPh		19	245	u37⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+1⅛
18	12⅝	SperHut 1	6.7	5	15	15	14⅝	15	+½
52⅝	40⅝	Sperry 1.56	3.2	7	795	49⅝	48⅝	48⅞	—½
18⅝	14	SprngsM 1.20	6.9	4	16	17½	17	17½	+⅜
25½	19⅝	SquarD 1.50	7.1	7	537	21⅝	20⅝	21	+¼
38⅝	26⅝	Squibb 1.14	3.0	15	804	38½	37⅝	38⅛	+⅝
15⅛	11⅛	StaRite n.70	5.3	7	25	13⅛	13	13⅛	+¼
33	16⅛	Staley 1	3.2	17	172	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛	—⅛
26⅝	21⅛	StBrnd 1.48	6.2	8	232	24⅛	23½	23⅝	+⅛
48½	37	StdBr pf3.50	9.6		z100	36⅛	d36⅛	36½	—½
28⅛	19⅝	StBPnt .64	2.8	8	122	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
18⅝	11⅛	StdMotA .64	5.3	5	40	12½	12	12	
62⅛	44⅝	StOilCl 3.20	5.6	6	851	57⅝	56⅝	57	—⅛
85⅝	52⅝	StOInd 3	3.6	9	2150	84⅛	82⅝	83⅛	—1⅛
84⅝	36⅝	StOilOh 1.40	2.0	15	698	81	79⅝	80⅛	+⅛
12⅝	7⅛	StPacCp .40	5.9	4	68	10⅛	10	10⅛	—⅛
19½	13⅝	Standex .80	4.8	6	14	16⅝	16⅜	16½	—⅛
34⅝	22⅝	StanW 1.24	3.8	8	83	33	32⅝	32⅝	+½
32⅛	23⅛	Starret 1.48	4.8	5	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+¼
6⅛	3⅝	StMutInv		9	40	4⅝	4⅝	4½	—⅛
11	9	StaMSe 1.05a	11.		14	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
25	17⅝	StaufCh s1.10	5.9	6	338	19	18½	18⅝	—¼
4⅝	2⅝	Steego .12b	3.4	6	42	3⅝	3½	3½	+⅛
11¼	8⅝	Sterchl .68	6.6	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
9½	6⅛	SterlBcp .66	9.3	10	34	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
21¼	14⅝	SterlDg .84	4.5	10	1104	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	+⅛
25½	17	Sterndnt .60	3.4	7	112	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
15⅛	13	StevenJ 1.20b	8.6	4	37	14	13⅝	14	+⅛
41⅝	26½	StewWa s1.88	6.0	7	8	31⅝	31	31⅛	+⅜
27⅝	23⅝	StokVC 1.48	5.7	6	43	26⅛	26	26	—¼
50⅛	37⅝	StoneW 2.75b	6.5	9	2	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	
29⅝	10⅝	StonCon .60	3.1	7	13	19½	19⅛	19½	+⅛
20⅛	14⅛	StopShp 1.20	7.4	4	9	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+⅛
23⅝	13⅛	StorTec s		11	776	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+¼
24⅛	21⅛	Storer s .72	3.1	9	257	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	+1⅛
17⅝	12⅝	StridRit 1.08	7.2	6	160	15	15	15	
4⅝	2⅝	SuavSho .20	6.4	7	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
39⅝	16½	SubPrG 1.44	3.8	8	122	38⅝	37⅛	38⅛	—⅛
24⅝	23	SunChm s.60	2.4	5	18	24½	24¼	24½	+¼
28⅝	18⅝	SunEl .60	2.4	13	479	25½	23⅝	24⅝	+1⅝
71	38⅝	SunCo 3	4.5	7	270	68½	67⅝	67⅝	—1⅛
73⅝	39⅝	SunC pf2.25	3.2		21	70⅝	69½	70	—2¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
25	16⅝	Sunbm 1.50	8.2	5	761	18⅝	17¼	18¼	+⅜
36¼	19	Sundstr 1.20	3.4	9	198	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	
87⅝	54	Sunds pf3.50	4.0		19	u87½	87	87½	+¼
22⅝	9	SunsM .40	2.1	11	784	19½	18⅝	19¼	+1⅛
22⅝	15⅝	SuprVal .66	3.1	9	79	21⅝	21	21	—⅜
141	99	SuprOil s.70	.5	17	761	131½	127	130	
19⅝	11½	SupmkG .48	3.1	5	65	15⅝	15½	15⅝	—¼
8⅝	3¼	Suscsp			32	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
24½	18½	Swank 1.40a	7.1	5	5	20	19⅝	19⅝	
24⅝	14⅝	Sybron 1.08	6.3	8	243	17½	17	17¼	+¼
40	29⅝	Sybrn pf2.40	7.9		2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—⅛
		— T-T-T —							
18⅝	11¼	TRE s 1	6.0	8	381	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+⅜
41⅞	33⅝	TRW 2	5.4	6	175	37⅛	36⅝	36⅞	+⅜
90	73½	TRW pf 4.40	5.5		12	80¼	78½	80¼	+1¼
79	63⅝	TRW pr4.50	6.6		6	69⅝	68½	68½	
33	18⅝	TaftBrd .76	2.3	10	96	32⅝	31¾	32½	+¼
11⅝	1⅛	Talcott			91	9⅝	8½	9⅛	+⅜
12½	7⅝	Talley 1	12.	8	72	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
12⅝	8⅝	Talley pf 1	11.		19	9	8⅝	8⅞	—⅛
19¼	15⅝	TampE 1.44	8.2	8	69	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—¼
30⅝	17⅝	Tandy		9	956	30⅝	29¼	30⅛	+⅜
6⅝	3⅝	Tandycft n		3	27	4⅝	4½	4½	—¼
18⅝	9⅝	Tchncolr .72	4.0	6	133	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
18⅝	9⅝	Technicn		13	134	15⅝	14¼	15¼	+½
64	43	Tektrnx .84	1.4	13	501	60⅝	60	60⅛	—2⅛
18	7⅝	Telcom .70	5.4	4	29	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
11⅛	4	Telecor 6.60c		3	14	4⅝	4⅛	4½	—⅛
154½	91	Teledn 9.92t	7.3	5	897	137½	136	136	—2
21⅝	10⅝	Telprmt		20	887	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	+¼
7⅝	3¼	Telex		19	248	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
41½	29	Tenneco 2.40	5.9	8	936	40⅝	39⅝	40½	—⅛
88⅝	72½	Tenc pr 7.40	9.7		47	77	76⅛	76½	+1½
31⅞	14½	Terodyn		15	150	31½	30	31½	+⅜
19⅝	7	Tesoro		5	1391	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
33⅝	19⅛	Tesor pf2.16	6.6		190	33	32¼	32½	—⅜
32½	23⅝	Texaco 2.16	7.1	5	1791	30½	30	30⅛	+⅛
45⅝	35½	TexCm 1.60	3.7	8	90	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+⅛
63	33⅝	TexEst 2.70	4.4	9	165	61⅞	61¼	61⅜	—¼
27½	23⅝	TxET pf2.40	9.9		18	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
28⅝	24⅛	TxET pf2.87	11.		2	26	26	26	—¼
27⅝	22⅝	TexGT s1.46	5.5	8	185	27¼	26⅝	26⅞	+¼
24½	16⅛	TexInd .60	3.3	4	49	18½	18⅛	18¼	+⅛
101	75⅝	TexInst 2	2.2	13	221	91⅝	91	91½	—⅛
15⅛	6⅛	TexInt			635	14½	13⅝	14	—⅜
60⅝	29⅝	TexOGs .48	.8	13	368	58	57	57⅛	—⅜
74	44½	TxPcLd .45e	.7	23	4	65½	64½	64½	—⅜
20⅛	16⅝	TexUtil 1.64	8.4	8	2170	19⅝	19¼	19½	—⅛
33	18	Texsolf 1.20	4.1	10	850	29⅝	28⅝	29	+½
51⅝	35¼	Texalf pf 3	6.0		34	50⅝	49	50⅝	+1⅛

(Continued on Page 10)

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

November 28, 1979

Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
5/16-12 7/16	8⅜-8⅞	3⅝-3⅞	16½-16¾	12⅛-12⅜
-13¼	9 3/16-9 5/16	4¼-4½	16¼-16½	13⅛-13⅜
⅜-13½	9 1/16-9 3/16	4⅛-4⅜	16½-16¾	13 11/16-13 15/16
⅜-13⅝	8 13/16-8 15/16	5 1/16-5/16	16⅜-16⅝	13 11/16-13 15/16
5/16-12 7/16	8 7/16-8 9/16	4 15/16-5 3/16	15⅜-15⅝	13⅜-14

Selected Over-the-Counter

…YORK (AP)— …lowing list is a …) National Securities Dealers Assn. … counter Bank, …ce & Industrial

Closing Prices, November 28, 1979

	Bid	Asked
	6⅝	6⅞
	7½	8½
	3½	4
	3⅝	4
	9¼	10
	4⅛	4½
	31	31⅝
	29	30½
	10⅝	11⅝
	21⅛	22⅜
	4⅝	5⅛
	11⅝	12
	59⅝	60⅛
	17⅛	17⅝
	21⅛	22⅜
	27-16	3 11-16
	7	7⅝
	20⅛	20⅝
	7⅛	7⅝
	3⅝	4
	20½	21⅛
	14⅝	15⅛
	6⅛	6⅝
	11⅝	12⅜
	16⅛	16⅝
	18⅛	18⅝
	16⅛	17
	12½	13
	9½	10½
	33⅝	34½
	12⅛	12⅝
	19	20½
	1⅝	2⅛
	24	24⅝
	3⅛	3½
	31	36
	27	27½
	7⅛	7⅝
	20⅝	21⅛
	6⅝	7⅛
	31	32½
	1⅛	1⅝
	14	14½
	3⅝	4½
	7⅝	8⅝
	15½	15⅝
	38	40
	12⅛	13
	4⅝	5⅝
	37	37⅝
	29½	30¼
	29½	31
	6⅛	6⅝
	25⅝	25⅝
	17	19
	17	19
	55⅝	56⅝
	20⅝	21⅝

	Bid	Asked
CrosTre	26½	26⅝
CullrFed	1⅝	2½
Cycltron	11⅛	12¼
DanlyM	23⅝	24⅝
DiaDes	11⅝	12
DavlMal	18	20
DekibAg	27	27⅝
DeLuxC	33¼	34
DelConT	11½	12½
DeweyEl	1⅝	2½
DiaCrys	28½	29½
DixnCru	35½	37½
Docutel	7	7⅝
DollrGn	18	18½
DavlDB	19⅝	20
DunkinD	10½	11
Durlron	14¼	15⅛
EatnVnce	5½	6⅛
EconLab	22⅝	23¼
ElPasEl	9½	9⅝
ElderBe	7⅝	8
EleNucl	8⅛	8⅝
ElModul	6½	7½
EnrDev	8⅝	9¼
Entwistl	1⅝	2½
EatOil	51⅝	52⅝
EthanAl	45⅝	46⅝
Fabri h	11-16	15-16
FtBkSys	37½	38⅝
FtBostn	16½	17¼
FtEmpS	10⅝	11¼
FtWnFin	4⅝	5
Flickgr	11⅝	12⅛
FloatPnt	9⅝	10½
FlaWatU	9-16	13-16
ForestO	25⅛	25⅝
Formigli	1⅝	2½
FrankCp	7⅝	8⅜
FrankEl	15⅝	16⅛
GnRlEst	11	12⅛
GnReins	99½	101½
GovEFn	9½	10¼
GreenM	11⅝	11⅞
GreyAdv	38½	41½
Gilfintst	14½	16
Gyrodyn	6	6¼
Hardwks	11	11⅞
HrpRow	10½	11
HorpGp	26⅛	27½
HartNt	14½	15
HenrdF	25	25⅛
Holobm	2⅝	3⅛
Hoover	12⅛	12⅜
HorizRs	2⅝	3
HyatInt	17	18
Intralnd	5½	6
IntelCp	69⅝	70½
IntrcEnr	5	6
IntmIGs	12⅝	13½
InBkWsh	8½	8⅝
IwaSoU1	23	23½
JamWP h	5¼	6

	Bid	Asked
Jamsby	15¼	16
JiffyFd	9-16	15-16
JoslynM	14	14⅝
KalsSt pf	18	18⅝
Kalvar	2⅝	2⅞
Kaman	19⅛	19½
KmpAm	18⅛	18⅝
KateGre	3-16	7-16
Kaysam	3⅝	4⅝
KellySv	36	37½
Keuffel	15⅝	16⅛
Kimball	16	16½
KingInt	7	8
KnapeV	14⅛	15⅛
Kratos	13½	14½
Lancaln	18⅝	19½
LandRes	2⅛	2⅝
LoneCo	23	24
LtdStor	6⅛	7
LinBcst	48½	49½
Lopetrn	12⅛	13⅛
MadsGE	13½	14
MagellPet	5½	5⅝
MairRt	1⅝	2⅛
Malikrt	31⅝	32⅝
MaulLP	25½	27
McCorm	20⅝	20⅞
McQuay	9⅛	10
MidexW	18½	19½
MdldCop	7	7⅝
MidlRes	1⅝	2
MidlBks	25⅝	26⅛
Millipr	30½	31⅝
MissVIG	13⅝	14⅛
Molex	39⅝	40⅝
MonCol	6⅛	6⅝
MoorePd	20⅝	21⅝
MorgRes	1	1⅛
Mostek	60⅛	61⅛
MotClub	3⅝	4⅛
Mueller	28⅛	29⅛
NareCo	26½	28½
NatGOil	14½	16
NwldRE	13½	14½
NJNGas	15⅝	16⅝
NielsnA	23⅛	23⅝
NielsnB	22⅝	22⅝
NoCorGs	13	15½
NoEOl un	75	76½
NwtNGs	15⅝	16
NwstPS	15½	16
Noxell	21⅛	21⅝
OgilvyM	18½	19⅛
OhFerro	8	9
OtterTP	20½	21
PCAInt	5⅝	6⅛
PabstB	11⅝	12⅛
PcGaR	28½	21⅛
PauleyP	16⅝	17½
PeerMf	7⅝	8½
PenaEnt	35	15½
Petrolt	41	42

	Bid	Asked
Pettibon	20⅝	21⅞
PierceSS	8½	9⅝
Pickrin	37½	39
PionHiB	24⅝	24⅞
Plastine	1⅝	2⅛
Possis	5	5⅝
Proprp	1	1⅝
PbSvNC	12½	12⅞
PurlBen	15	15⅝
PutDCap	10¼	11
QuakrCh	30	31
RagenPr	8½	9
Raychm	54	56
Raymnd	24½	25½
RecoEq	7	7⅝
RoddEx	26⅛	27
RobbMy	43½	45½
Roanion	4	5
Rouse	15⅛	16
RusStov	15¼	15⅝
Sadiler	3⅝	4⅛
ScanDt	1½	1⅝
ScrippH	53½	56½
SelsDelt	12½	13
Svcmstr	35⅝	36⅝
Shawmt	34½	35½
SolidSts	11	11⅝
SCalWtr	12½	13⅛
SwElSv	14⅛	15
SwnEnr	27½	28½
Standyn	22⅛	23
StdRegs	25½	26½
StanHP	25	26
SterlSf	5⅝	6⅛
StrawCl	22½	24
SuperEl	8½	8⅝
TIME DC	5	5⅝
Tampax	28	28⅝
Tandem	36⅝	37½
TecumP	63½	65½
Tennant	29	30½
Tiprary	14	14½
ToscoCo	28	28½
TricoPd	40	43
TrayGld g	6 3-16	6 7-16
TysonFd	8⅛	9⅛
UnMcGll	10⅝	11⅞
USSurg	27⅛	28⅛
USTrck	14⅝	15⅛
UVaBsh	24⅝	25⅛
UpPenP	14⅛	15⅛
ValyGas	12	12½
VanDus	14½	15⅛
Velcro g	9⅛	9⅝
VideoCp	5⅝	6⅛
VaNBsh	13½	14
WshEnr	15⅝	15⅞
WebbRs	39	41
Weldtrn	2⅛	3
WellsGa	7⅛	8⅛
WinMlg	3⅛	3⅝
WmorC	31⅛	32
WoodLot	23⅝	24⅛
WWEng	16⅝	16½
WrightW	4⅛	4⅝
ZionUla	22⅝	23⅝

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

November 28 1979

…net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the …tion of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; …monthly; (r)—regularly; (I)—irregularly.

Fund	Price
…JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—) Baerbond	SF 690.80
—) Conbar	SF 641.80
—) Grabar	SF 611.00
—) Stockbar	SF 728.00
…QUE VON ERNST & CIE.:	
—) CSF Fund	SF 34.27
—) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.63
—) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 10.02
…ANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
Universal Dollar Trust	$ 7.07
High Interest Sterling	£0.86
…TAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 19.83
—) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 11.66
—) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 26.79
…DIT SUISSE:	
—) Actions Suisses	SF 293.75
—) Canasec	SF 474.00
—) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 62.50
—) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 82.25
—) Energie-Valor	SF 97.80
—) Ussec	SF 460.00
—) Europa-Valor	SF 112.75
…NVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—) Concentra	DM 19.30
—) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 65.70
…NEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Baha-	
—) Eurnex Fd.	$ 4.11
…LITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermu-	
—) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 30.65
—) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$66.93
—) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 27.96
—) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 56.32
—) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 16.95
…LITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:	
—) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 4.85
—) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 7.87
—) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 17.45
…MANAGEMENT LTD:	
—) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 41.87
—) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 18.31
—) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.81
—) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 8.28
—) G.T. Technology Fund	$ 10.02
…INE FLEMING:	
—) Jardine Japan Fund	$ 42.85
—) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 22.54
…DS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 411.50
—) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 381.50
…SCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
—) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$ 9.93
…SCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):	
…ir Commodity Tr.	$ 42.86
…D GROUPE GENEVA	
—) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,140.00
—) Securswiss	SF 1,829.00
…S BANK CORP:	
—) America-Valor	SF 325.00
—) Intervalor	SF 58.75
—) Japan Portfolio	SF 325.75
—) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 238.25
—) Univ. Bond Select	SF 66.50
—) Universal Fund	SF 71.84
…N BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 22.75
—) Bond Invest	SF 58.50
—) Convert-Invest	SF 61.50
—) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF 133.50
—) Fonsa-Swiss Sh.	SF 99.25
—) Globinvest	SF 54.50
—) Pacific Invest	SF 63.00
—) Romatac-Invest	SF 331.00
—) Safit South Afr Sh	SF 342.50
—) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 219.00
…N INVESTMENT.Frankfurt	
—) Unirenta	DM 35.10
—) Unifonds	DM 15.70
—) Unirak	DM 48.15
—) Uniglobal	DM 55.94
—) Unispecial I	DM 57.20
—) Eurosplands	DM 23.48

Other Funds

Fund	Price
(w) Alexander Fund	$9.33
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$1,021.72
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$12.83
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 120.18
(w) CAMIT	$9.92
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$14.91
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,351.00
(d) Cortbico Open-End Fund	$235.29
(w) Citadel Fund	$2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$1,813.29
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$6.76
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$12.59
(w) D.G.C.	$44.88
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$8.13
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$18.59
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$28.86
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,101.80
(w) First Eagle Fund	$5,315.80
(w) F.I.R.S.T.	$207.62
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 1,449.80
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 68.81
(d) Fonditalia	$14.68
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 37.63
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$9.30
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 5.30
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. NV	$358.70
(I) H.O.L.T. Hobet	$31.28
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$114.25
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$118.97
(d) Interfund S.A.	$11.06
(w) Intermarket Fund	$168.54
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$22.49
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$7.21
(d) Investa DWS	DM 31.50
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$56.66
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$18.59
(r) Halfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$9.57
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$70.82
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$37.49
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,359.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$13.28
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$27.49
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$68.18
(w) Lundond	$30.35
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V.	Can$ 8.85
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.94
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$9.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$1.74
(w) Nippon Fund	$14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.14
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$4.61
(w) N.A.M.F.	$73.55
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$38.61
(d) Renta Fund	$59.51
(d) Rentinvest	LF 755.00
(d) Safe Fund	$3.71
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.59
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 52.85
(w) Sepra (N.A.V.)	$15.54
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 87.86
(w) Soros Fund	$853.80
(w) Talent Global Fund	$12.36
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$45.56
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$61.89
(w) Transpacific Fund	$80.26
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 48.90
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$0.93
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$2.92
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd.	$102.70
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	$72.14
s c (w) Western Growth Fund	$7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$464.94
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$14.83
(w) Worldwide Securities	$84.21
(w) Worldwide Special	$1,718.65*

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; • — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to 1 pr unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C - Not communicated; ● — ● - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon.

This Advertisement appears as a matter of record only

SAUDI OGER LIMITED

Saudi Riyals 394,570,750

SYNDICATED GUARANTEE FACILITY

in connection with

EYE SPECIALIST HOSPITAL IN RIYADH
AND
TAIF HOUSING PROJECT

Arranged by:

ARAB BANK LIMITED

Lead Manager:

ARAB BANK LIMITED

Issued by:

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
For Eye Specialist Hospital—Riyadh
SR 179,740,000 Advance Payment Guarantee

Banque Nationale de Paris
For Taif Housing Project
SR 33,979,150 Performance Bond
SR 135,916,600 Advance Payment Guarantee

and

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
For Eye Specialist Hospital—Riyadh
SR 44,935,000—Performance Bond

Managers

American Express Bank International Group
Bank of America N.T. & S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris
Citicorp International Group
Gulf International Bank B.S.C.
Kredietbank International Group
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez—Bahrain
Chase Merchant Banking Group
Crocker National Bank
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises—U.B.A.F.

Co-Managers

Al-Ahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)
National Bank of Bahrain (B.S.C.)
The Gulf Bank (K.S.C.)
The Royal Bank of Canada

Provided by

Arab Bank Limited—OBU—Bahrain
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez—Bahrain
The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.
Crocker National Bank
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Company (S.A.K.)
American Express International Banking Corporation
Bank of America N.T. & S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris
Citibank N.A.
Gulf International Bank B.S.C.
Kredietbank N.V.—Bahrain
Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises—U.B.A.F.—Bahrain
U.B.A.E.—Union de Banques Arabes et Européennes S.A.—Frankfurt
Al-Ahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)
National Bank of Bahrain (B.S.C.)
B.A.I.I. (Middle East) Inc.
The Gulf Bank (K.S.C.)
The Royal Bank of Canada
Barclays Bank International Limited—OBU—Bahrain
Arab Latin American Bank—Arlabank

Agent Bank

ARAB BANK LIMITED

October 1979

Chicago Futures

November 28, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	4.38	4.38	4.20½	4.25½	—.00¼
Mar	4.51	4.51½	4.43	4.48	
May	4.57	4.57½	4.47½	4.52¾	—.01½
Jul	4.55	4.55	4.46	4.51¼	—.00½
Sep	4.64	4.64½	4.57½	4.61¾	—.00½
Dec	4.78	4.78½	4.71	4.78¼	+.04¼

Sales Tues. 15,898.
Total open interest Tues. 57,324, off 222 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	2.73½	2.74¼	2.69¼	2.71½	—.00¼
Mar	2.92½	2.92½	2.86½	2.89½	+.00¼
May	3.01¾	3.03½	2.97½	3.00½	—.00¼
Jul	3.10	3.10¼	3.03½	3.07¼	
Sep	3.13½	3.13½	3.07	3.10¾	+.00¼
Dec	3.14½	3.15	3.09	3.13	+.01

Sales Tues. 30,845.
Total open interest Tues. 182,931, up 81 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jan	6.76	6.78	6.64	6.67½	—.04
Mar	6.98	7.00	6.86	6.89¾	—.04¼
May	7.17	7.18	7.05½	7.08½	—.03
Jul	7.32	7.32	7.20	7.22¾	—.03½
Aug	7.38	7.38	7.27½	7.29	—.04
Sep	7.40	7.40	7.31	7.31	—.04
Nov	7.45½	7.46	7.36½	7.37	—.04¼
Jan	7.58	7.59	7.52½	7.53	—.05½

Sales Tues. 27,962.
Total open interest Tues. 121,984, up 158 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Dec	196.00	196.50	192.70	193.20	—1.70
Jan	197.00	197.50	193.50	194.10	—1.30
Mar	197.00	197.50	194.30	194.70	—1.30
May	197.50	198.30	196.00	196.80	— .50
Jul	200.00	200.50	198.20	199.00	— .20
Aug	202.00	202.00	200.50	201.40	— .10
Sep	203.50	204.00	203.00	203.30	+ .30
Oct	205.00	205.50	204.50	204.70	+ .70
Dec	208.00	208.00	206.00	207.50	+ .80
Jan	209.00	209.00	208.00	208.50	+ .40

Sales Tues. 8,014.
Total open interest Tues. 52,832, off 200 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Dec	26.50	26.69	26.10	26.29	— .06
Jan	26.05	26.10	25.65	25.82	— .05
Mar	25.70	25.75	25.25	25.47	— .11
May	25.70	25.70	25.16	25.42	— .15
Jul	25.76	25.76	25.25	25.48	— .12
Aug	25.75	25.75	25.30	25.45	— .15
Sep	25.80	25.80	25.35	25.45	— .22
Oct	25.80	25.90	25.40	25.45	— .22
Dec	26.00	26.00	25.70	25.75	— .10
Jan	26.00	26.00	25.68	25.68	— .17

Sales Tues. 11,754.
Total open interest Tues. 65,254, off 911 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Dec	1.45	1.46	1.42	1.43	—.01¼
Mar	1.59½	1.60½	1.57	1.57¾	—.00½
May	1.67¾	1.68¼	1.65¼	1.66	
Jul	1.72	1.72	1.69	1.69½	—.00¾
Sep	.	.	.	1.73	—.00¾

Sales Tues. 995.
Total open interest Tues. 5,430, off 9 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	68.85	68.90	67.45	67.45	—1.50
Jan	71.30	71.72	69.77	69.95	—1.32
Feb	73.15	73.42	71.60	71.75	—1.35
Apr	73.95	74.40	72.40	72.90	— .95
Jun	74.90	75.35	73.32	73.88	—1.02
Aug	74.80	74.35	72.52	73.17	— .55
Oct	72.95	73.05	71.60	72.00	— .60
Dec	73.50	73.50	73.00	73.00	— .67

Est. sales 34,314; sales Tues. 33,182.
Total open interest Tues. 64,373, up 487 from Mon.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	85.10	86.00	84.00	84.35	— .80
Mar	86.15	86.65	84.75	84.87	—1.23
Apr	86.70	87.07	85.22	85.40	—1.32
May	86.60	87.22	85.20	85.35	—1.15
Aug	85.85	85.90	84.25	84.52	—1.23
Sep	84.60	84.60	83.50	83.70	—1.30
Oct	84.00	84.90	83.50	83.50	—1.50

Est. sales 2,919; sales Tues. 2,208.
Total open interest Tues. 12,311, up 158 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Dec	42.25	42.65	40.90	41.27	— .98
Feb	44.60	45.17	43.32	43.32	—1.50
Apr	42.25	42.75	40.87	40.90	—1.47
Jun	45.05	45.52	43.80	43.82	—1.45
Jul	46.00	46.25	44.60	44.75	—1.30
Aug	44.60	45.15	43.60	43.75	— .82
Oct	43.85	43.85	42.75	42.80	—1.05
Dec	45.00	45.35	43.70	43.70	—1.30
Feb	46.60	46.60	45.55	45.55	—1.35

Est. sales 10,086; sales Tues. 7,968.
Total open interest Tues. 28,275, off 318 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	52.50	53.05	50.65	50.65	—2.00
Mar	52.75	53.50	51.02	51.02	—2.00
May	54.50	55.05	52.67	52.67	—2.00
Jul	55.40	56.25	53.92	53.92	—2.00
Aug	54.20	54.95	52.72	52.72	—2.00

Est. sales 5,162; sales Tues. 8,995.
Total open interest Tues. 24,584, up 256 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Dec	42.10	42.50	42.00	42.00	— .32
Jan	44.25	44.50	43.75	44.30	+ .10
Feb	43.55	43.80	43.25	43.50	— .10
Mar	43.50	43.70	43.35	43.60	+ .05
Apr	44.00	44.00	43.50	43.50	— .20

Sales Tues. 118.
Total open interest Tues. 945, off 53 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Dec	62.20	62.20	61.30	61.55	— .90
Jan	59.40	59.40	58.40	58.40	— .70
Feb	55.95	55.95	55.95	55.95	—1.05
Mar	58.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	
Apr	57.95	57.95	57.95	57.95	—1.05

Est. sales 72; sales Tues. 35.
Total open interest Tues. 223, off 6 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	215.00	216.40	213.50	214.10	—4.40
Mar	215.50	216.80	213.50	214.20	— .70
May	217.50	222.00	217.10	218.00	+2.60
Jul	217.50	223.00	217.50	222.90	+4.60
Sep	215.10	220.10	215.10	220.10	+5.00

Est. sales 3,119; sales Tues. 5,497.
Total open interest Tues. 10,253, off 40 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Jan	181.00	182.60	180.00	180.50	—1.20
Mar	184.20	185.50	182.20	183.50	—1.50
May	187.30	188.80	186.00	186.10	—1.40
Jul	190.00	191.00	189.50	190.40	— .10
Sep	191.00	192.30	190.30	192.10	+1.50
Nov	193.00	193.00	192.20	192.50	+ .30
Jan	.	.	.	193.00	— .30
Mar	.	.	.	194.50	— .50

Sales Tues. 846.
Total open interest Tues. 4,056, up 9 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Dec	89.35	89.40	89.06	89.08	—.42
Mar	90.11	90.14	89.89	89.95	—.29
Jun	90.73	90.81	90.59	90.63	—.24
Sep	91.10	91.15	90.97	91.02	—.17
Dec	91.12	91.22	91.05	91.06	—.11
Mar	91.05	91.21	91.05	91.12	—.09
Jun	91.17	91.24	91.13	91.14	—.08
Sep	91.02	91.18	91.02	91.16	—.02

Est. sales 13,112; sales Tues. 18,467.
Total open interest Tues. 43,816, up 1,140 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin., pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	79-24	79-24	78-29	79-00	—40
Mar	80-00	80-07	79-11	79-17	—30
Jun	80-16	80-21	79-25	79-31	—37
Sep	81-01	81-02	80-09	80-16	—32
Dec	81-01	81-03	80-10	80-16	—32
Mar	81-04	81-04	80-07	80-16	—26
Jun	80-11	80-22	80-03	80-03	—37
Sep	80-11	80-14	79-26	79-26	—35
Dec	80-03	80-11	79-28	79-28	—28
Mar	80-00	80-04	79-18	79-23	—27
Jun	79-25	79-25	79-18	79-18	—31

Sales Tues. 13,786 contracts.
Total open interest Tues. 74,775, up 792 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Dec	13.01	13.42	13.01	13.41	+ .43
Mar	11.86	12.04	11.81	12.04	+ .28
Jun	10.87	11.04	10.81	11.04	+ .37
Sep	10.12	10.30	10.12	10.30	+ .30

Sales Tues. 256 contracts.
Total open interest Tues. 723, off 154 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	82-02	82-11	81-23	81-25	—23
Mar	82-28	83-04	82-13	82-20	—23
Jun	83-18	83-24	83-01	83-10	—21
Sep	84-00	84-01	83-12	83-19	—24
Dec	84-00	84-04	83-15	83-23	—15
Mar	84-00	84-10	83-20	83-24	—16
Jun	84-00	84-04	83-19	83-22	—20
Sep	84-03	84-03	83-16	83-20	—21
Dec	84-04	84-04	83-15	83-18	—23
Mar	83-23	83-26	83-16	83-16	—24
Jun	83-21	83-24	83-15	83-15	—24

Sales Tues. 25,345 contracts.
Total open interest Tues. 73,024, up 2,222 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	66.05	66.65	66.05	66.65	+0.78
Mar	69.20	69.70	69.05	69.66	+0.74
May	71.10	71.35	70.85	71.30	+0.58
Jul	70.00	72.85	72.30	72.75	+0.83
Oct	71.40	71.50	71.10	71.20	
Dec	71.00	71.20	70.95	71.10	+0.10

Est. sales 9,050; sales Tues. 8,018.
Total open interest Tues. 38,911, off 1,118 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	95.50	96.50	94.80	95.00	+1.50
Jan	95.50	95.50	95.00	94.40	+1.90
Mar	95.50	97.70	94.80	95.00	+2.00
May	96.00	97.70	95.00	95.00	+2.10
Jul	96.20	96.40	95.00	95.10	+1.80
Sep	97.30	97.30	96.00	95.30	+1.80
Dec	96.40	97.40	96.40	95.80	+1.90
Jan	96.50	96.50	96.50	96.00	+2.00
Mar	98.00	98.00	97.50	96.40	+2.10
May	97.50	98.50	96.50	96.80	+2.10
Jul	99.00	99.00	98.90	97.20	+2.10
Sep	99.50	99.50	96.60	97.60	+2.10

Est. sales 12,000; sales Tues. 9,000.
Total open interest Tues. 65,441, off 801 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER. 5,000 troy oz; cents per oz					
Dec	1830.0	1848.0	1815.0	1826.0	+145.5
Mar	1787.0	1787.0	1787.0	1787.0	+40.0
Dec	1912.8	1912.8	1912.8	1912.8	+40.0

Est. sales 8,500; sales Tues. 14,000.
Total open interest Tues. 137,408, off 5,386 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jan	533.00	547.40	527.00	529.60	+12.20
Apr	540.00	544.00	530.00	529.60	+11.60
Jul	543.00	550.00	538.00	534.50	+10.40
Oct	549.00	549.00	540.00	539.90	+ 8.70
Jan	555.00	565.00	555.00	543.40	+ 8.20

Est. sales 3,055; sales Tues. 2,630.
Total open interest Tues. 7,514, up 160 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz; dollars per troy oz.					
Dec	407.00	413.50	411.00	411.00	+12.80
Feb	417.50	425.00	417.50	423.50	+14.90
Apr	431.00	435.00	429.00	433.60	+15.30
Jun	438.50	445.00	438.50	442.70	+15.30
Aug	446.00	453.00	446.00	451.20	+15.70
Oct	462.00	463.00	459.00	459.70	+15.80
Dec	468.00	471.00	464.50	468.00	+15.90
Feb	475.00	479.00	474.00	476.30	+16.00
Apr	479.40	487.00	479.40	484.50	+16.10
Jun	492.00	492.00	492.00	492.40	+16.10
Aug	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.70	+16.20

Est. sales 42,000; sales Tues. 32,500.
Total open interest Tues. 191,647, off 774 from Mon.

Cash Prices

November 28, 1979

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	2.07	1.46
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	317.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	94-95	81-82
Lead Spot, lb	57-59	38
Copper elect., lb	100¾	69¾
Tin (Straits), lb	8.2153	7.2575
Zinc. E. St L. Basis. lb	.037½	0.34½
Silver N.Y., oz	18.150	5.960
Gold N.Y., oz	411.54	195.60

New York prices.

New York Futures

November 28, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	7.41	7.50	7.41	7.46	+0.04
Apr	8.68	8.68	8.63	8.63	—0.25
May	9.96	10.04	9.75	9.87	—0.26

Est. sales 1,182; sales Tues. 811.
Total open interest Tues. 5,776, up 147 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	220.00	221.00	219.00	220.95	+ 0.45
Mar	205.00	206.25	200.10	206.03	+ 0.37
May	195.33	196.00	194.75	196.00	+ 0.12
Jul	193.58	194.00	192.50	193.88	+ 0.30
Sep	192.25	193.50	192.00	193.28	+ 0.28
Dec	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	+ 0.96
Mar	187.25	189.00	187.25	189.00	+ 1.15

Est. sales 1,735; sales Tues. 3,213.
Total open interest Tues. 15,660, up 135 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	15.85	15.85	15.60	15.77	+0.42
Mar	16.00	16.00	15.81	15.91	+0.29
May	15.95	15.95	15.75	15.90	+0.35
Jul	15.85	15.87	15.65	15.75	+0.26
Sep	15.85	15.85	15.68	15.69	+0.30
Oct	15.84	15.90	15.66	15.70	+0.19
Mar	15.95	15.95	15.70	15.57	+0.11

Est. sales 10,700; sales Tues. 15,122.
Total open interest Tues. 85,025, up 61 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	134.00	135.00	131.80	132.00	—2.00
Mar	140.80	141.30	138.75	138.75	—1.85
May	141.00	142.35	139.95	139.95	—2.05
Jul	142.75	143.75	141.90	141.90	—1.60
Sep	144.25	144.50	144.25	143.50	—1.75

Est. sales 1,236; sales Tues. 1,786.
Total open interest Tues. 7,047, up 192 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	95.75	97.00	95.75	96.95	+1.45
Mar	96.15	97.50	96.15	97.35	+1.25
May	97.30	98.70	97.25	98.60	+1.35
Jul	99.00	99.70	90.00	99.70	+1.30
Sep	100.10	100.50	100.10	100.90	1.40
Jan	97.25	97.25	97.25	97.25	+0.75

Est. sales 650; sales Tues. 262.
Total open interest Tues. 7,883, off 78 from Mon.

Commodity Indexes

November 28, 1979

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,182.30 f	1,163.30 f
Reuters	1,689.50	1,687.20
Dow Jones Spot	N.A.	413.61
D.J. Futures	N.A.	423.29

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—69

AMD n	Flintkote	PeopleGas
Allergan	FourPhase	PerfecComp
Am Hoist	Fuqua Ind	Premier Ind s
AMI Inc s	GCA Corp	RapAm pfCwi
Ametek	GearhOwen	Reliance El
AnalogDv s	GnDyn 4.25pf	Reynold Ind
AtlRch 3pf	Hazeltine	Safeard Ind
BiscayFSL s	Jantzen Inc	Sanders
Bwn Sharpe	KanebSvc	Saxon Ind
Burrghs	Kollmor	Smithkline s
CPC Intl	Litton Ind	SnapOnTool s
Colum Pict	Litton pfA	SpectraPhys
Comptrvsn s	Macy RH	Sundstrd pf
ContriData	MaratMf s	TWCorp wi
Diebold In	MaryKay	TWC pfCwi
Donaldsn n	Missionins s	Tymshare
DoverCp s	Mohwk Dat	Viacom Int
Dun Bradst	Monarch s	War Swasey
EG&G Inc	MooreMcC	WarnrCom s
Engelh Min	NevadPwr s	WstnCoNA s
Faberge Inc	Northrop	WnPac Ind
Fairchild s	Oak Ind	WylainInc
FedExpress	OhEd 1.80pf	ZeroCorp

NEW LOWS—27

AlaP 8.28pf	KCPL 3.80pf	PSEG 6.80pf
Borden	KCPL 4.50pf	RTE Corp
Chrysler	Kirsch Co	Relin 2.60pf
Dennys Inc	LILCo pfI	SingerCb pf
DukeP pfM	NIM 5.25pf	SidBrand pf
EvanP 2.10pf	NSPw 4.16pf	Tools Roll
IllPw 4.08pf	NSPw 7.84pf	Uniroyal pf
JerCenP 8pf	PotEl 4.22pf	US Steel
JerCe 7.88pf	PSvCol 7.15pf	VEI72 7.72pf

Japan Output Advances

TOKYO, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ) — Japan's industrial activity picked up in October as the index of manufacturing and mining production rose 1.7 percent from the previous month and was up 8 percent from a year earlier at a preliminary 135.5 percent of its 1975 base, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today. The increase followed a monthly rise of 1.5 percent in September when the index was up 6.9 percent from a year earlier.

Tokyo Exchange

November 28, 1979

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	152	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	165
Asahi Glass	376	Mitsubi Chem.	186
Canon	642	Mitsubi Corp.	839
Dai Nip. Print	540	Mitsubi Elec	181
Fuji Bank	382	Mitsui Co.	365
Fuji Photo	584	Mitsukoshi	441
Hitachi	253	Nippon Elec.	398
Honda Motor	488	Nippon Steel	110
C. Itoh	520	Sharp	590
I.H.I.	118	Sony Corp	1,800
Japan Air L.	2,410	Sumitomo Bank	362
Kansai El. Pwr.	840	Sumitomo Chem.	128
Kao Soap	425	Sumitomo Metal	108
Kawasaki Steel	108	Taisho Marine	284
Kirin Brewery	409	Takeda	565
Komatsu	337	Teijin	134
Kubota	351	Tokyo Marine	665
Matsu El. Ind.	709	Toray	206
Matsu E. Wks	534	Toyota	831

New Index: 447.52; Previous: 447.84
Nikkei-DJ Index: 6,428.25; Previous: 6,407.88

European Gold Markets

November 28, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	405.25	411.20	+17.45
Zurich	397.25	410.50	+16.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	422.81	417.74	+2.87

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Nov. 79	Feb. 80	Options for Aug. 1980 start on Jan. 15, 1980
410	20.00-22.00	——	
415	17.50-19.50	——	
420	16.00-18.00	33.00-35.00	
430	12.00-14.50	27.50-29.50	
440	8.00-10.00	21.50-23.50	

Gold Trading 396.50-398.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 28

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
12¾	3⅛	Texfi Ind		2	67	3¾	3½	3½	+ ⅛
29¾	22⅞	Textron 1.80	7.3	5	440	24⅝	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
32	24½	Textr pf2.08	7.7		18	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
26¼	20¼	Textr pf1.40	6.4		1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
46	28¼	Thiokol 1.55	3.4	7	94	45¼	44½	45¼	+ ⅜
46¾	38½	ThmBet 1.52	3.6	11	206	41¾	39½	41⅜	+1⅜
13¾	8¼	ThomIn .56b	4.8	5	17	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ¼
28⅞	20⅞	ThmJW 1.80	7.2	6	63	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	
17¼	10⅛	Thrifty .66	5.2	9	131	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅜
34¾	20	Tidwatr .90	2.6	13	744	34⅝	33¾	34½	+ ½
27¾	16½	TigerInt .80	4.1	5	763	19¾	19¼	19½	— ⅜
49⅞	35⅛	TimeIn 1.64	3.7	9	442	44½	43⅞	44¼	+ ⅜
35¾	26⅜	Timl pfB1.57	4.9		1582	32⅛	31½	32	+ ¼
37½	26⅞	TimesM 1.20	3.3	8	16	37	36⅝	36¾	— ⅛
63½	45⅞	Timkn 3a	5.9	6	16	51½	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
31	19⅛	ToddSh		5	46	27⅜	27	27	
25⅝	13⅛	Tokheim .60	3.1	9	47	19⅜	18½	19¼	+ ⅜
22¾	17⅞	TolEdis 2.20	12.	7	184	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
24½	18⅛	TolEd pf2.36	12.		15	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
22½	17¼	TolEd pf2.21	12.		8	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅛	TonkaCp		21	18	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅜
11¼	8⅛	TootRol .40b	4.5	6	24	8⅝	d 8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
29⅜	17⅞	ToroCo .88	3.7	8	138	24	23½	23⅝	
30½	18⅝	ToyRUs n		13	274	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	— ⅜
25⅝	15⅛	Tracor s.40	1.9	8	148	21½	21	21¼	+ ⅛
23½	16¼	Trane s .92	5.0	9	33	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
36	27⅜	TranUn 2.36	7.0	8	45	33⅝	32⅞	33½	+ ⅜
27⅝	13⅞	TW Corp		9	1736	17	15⅞	17	+1¼
7	4	TW Cp wt			1144	u 7⅛	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
21¼	16	TWC pf 2	13.		5	16	16	16	
17¼	13⅞	TWC pf 1.90	14.		59	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
32⅝	21⅝	TWC pf 2.66	11.		141	23½	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅝
22½	22⅛	TWC pfC wi	12.		40	u23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅝
20⅞	15⅛	Transm 1.12	6.2	5	208	18⅛	17⅝	18	
21⅞	17⅜	TranInc 2.04	10.		44	19¼	19	19⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	18⅛	Transco 1.24	3.0	16	1030	41⅝	40½	41⅛	
14½	6⅞	Transcn .60	8.4	8	78	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
97½	79¼	TrGP pf8.64	11.		z20	79¼	79¼	79¼	
25½	20⅛	TrGP pf2.50	12.		4	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
18½	10⅞	TrnsOh .40b	2.9	4	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
26	19⅝	Tranwy 1.80	7.8	5	37	23¼	23	23⅛	— ⅛
40⅞	32⅞	Travlrs 2.08	5.4	4	179	38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ⅜
20⅞	16⅝	TriCon 2.03e	11.		111	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	
4	2⅞	TriSoM		4	19	3⅛	3	3	
11⅛	7⅝	Triaind .35r	4.2	6	56	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅜
23⅝	14⅜	TriaPc 1	5.1	7	24	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ½
13⅝	7	Trico .18	1.5	12	144	12⅝	12	12⅜	— ⅛
22⅝	16⅛	TrinityIn s.60	2.7	14	216	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
17½	13¼	TucsEP 1.42	9.4	7	286	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
46¼	28¼	TCFox 1.40a	3.4	6	78	41¼	40⅝	41	+ ¼
22½	17	TwinDs 1	5.6	5	11	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
25¼	16¼	TycoLab 1	4.1	8	360	24¼	23½	24¼	+ ¼
18⅝	14	TylerCp .45	2.7	7	325	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ¼
47½	23⅝	Tymshr		16	96	u48¼	47	48⅛	+1⅛
		— U—U—U —							
34⅝	20⅛	UAL 1	4.7		826	21½	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
28	16⅛	UGI 1.64	6.0	9	18	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	22⅜	UGI pf 2.75	12.		z6900	24	23	23¼	— ¼
18⅛	12	UMC 1.20	9.2	6	64	13⅛	12⅞	13	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr			5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
29¼	16¼	UNCRes .50	2.3	6	92	21⅞	21	21⅜	+ ½
39½	17¼	UVInd 18c		7	1080	29	28¼	29	+ ⅜
14⅝	10	Unarco .88	7.6	4	13	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
67¼	56⅜	UniNV 4.27e	7.3	5	10	58½	58⅛	58½	— ¼
52½	42	UCamp 2.40	5.9	7	x37	44	43⅝	43⅝	— ¼
44½	33⅝	UnCarb 3	7.5	5	520	40⅜	39½	40⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅞	UnComr .20	1.9		105	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ½
9⅝	3⅞	UnionCp .32t	4.6	7	40	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
15	11	UnElec 1.44	12.	7	358	12	11⅞	11⅞	
79⅝	62	UnEl pfL 8	13.		z160	64⅛	64	64	+1⅛
22½	16½	UnEl pf2.13	12.		10	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ½
27½	23½	UnEl pf2.72	11.		1	24½	24½	24½	
49⅝	33	UOilCl s1.30	2.7	9	1044	48	46⅞	47⅝	+ ⅝
76¾	58⅜	UPacC 2.30	3.0	10	378	76¼	75⅛	76¼	+ ⅛
8¼	3½	Uniroyal			392	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
64¾	35¼	Uniryl pt 8	23.		z1910	35½	d34¾	34⅞	— ⅝
12⅛	7⅜	UnBrnd .20a	1.7	6	126	11½	11¼	11⅝	
13	10⅝	UBrd pf1.20	11.		86	11	10¾	11	— ¼
63¾	32	UEnRs 2.48	4.0	7	128	62⅛	61⅝	61¾	—1⅛
31½	28	UFinCl s.90	2.9	8	29	31⅝	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	16⅞	UnGrty .16	.7	8	243	24¼	22⅝	24¼	+1⅝
25⅝	21½	UIllum 2.68	11.	6	32	23⅝	22⅞	23⅜	+ ⅜
21½	17	UIllu pf 2.20	12.		z330	19¼	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	13½	UnlInd .96b	4.7	6	10	19	19	19	— ⅜
18	9⅜	UnitInn .22	1.3	8	12	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ¼
12⅜	9½	UJerBk 1.04	9.8	4	3	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
7⅝	5	UnMM n			284	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅞	UnPkMn			105	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
32⅞	22⅝	UnRelg s.80a	2.8	4	30	29	28¼	29	+ ⅛
20½	14¾	USFoS 1.58e	8.7		11	18⅛	17⅞	18¼	+ ¼
12½	6½	USAir		3	233	7⅛	7	7⅛	
26⅝	17¾	USAir pf1.87	10.		8	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
41⅛	30	USFid 2.40	6.4	5	128	38	37⅞	37⅞	
37⅞	24	USGyps 2.40	7.5	4	127	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞	+ ⅛
33½	23¾	USGy pf1.80	6.5		2	27¾	27¾	27¾	
16⅝	7¾	USHom .52	3.5	4	175	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
10½	7¾	USInd .76	8.6	5	144	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	11¾	USLease .52	3.6	6	21	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ¼
9¾	4⅝	US Rty			67	9⅛	8¾	9	+ ⅜
24⅝	17¾	USShoe 1.48	7.8	5	17	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ¼
26⅛	18	USSteel 1.60	9.2	4	5184	18¼	d16¾	17⅛	— ⅞
37⅞	30½	USTobc 1.84	5.6	10	44	32⅞	32¼	32¾	+ ⅜
43¾	35¾	UnTech 2.20	5.5	6	1576	39⅞	39	39⅞	+ ⅞
117	99	UTch pf7.32	6.9		296	105¾	105½	105¾	— ¾
58	47½	UTch pf3.87	7.2		20	53½	53	53½	+ ¾
27⅝	23	UTch pf2.55	11.		283	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
21⅜	16¾	UniTel 1.52	8.1	7	182	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ¼
37½	13¾	Unitrod .50	1.5	12	29	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	— ¾
11⅞	6¾	Univar .56	4.9	6	82	11½	11¼	11½	
22	13	UnivFd .96	6.4	10	33	15	14⅞	15	— ¼
24½	15⅞	UnLeaf 1.20	5.9	7	5	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
50½	40	Upjohn 1.72	3.6	10	538	48¼	47	48	+ ½
28	17¾	USLIFE .68	2.7	7	416	25⅞	24⅞	25⅝	+ ½
10⅝	8⅝	UslifeFd .96a	10.		29	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	— ⅛
19¾	16⅝	UtaPL 1.76	9.8	11	130	18	17¾	17⅞	
29⅞	24½	UtPL pf2.80	11.		44	25½	25	25½	+ ½
26¼	21	UtPL pf2.36	11.		3	22	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
22½	18¾	UtPL pf2.04	11.		1	19	19	19	+ ¼
		— V—V—V —							
21⅜	16¾	VF Cp 1.40	7.6	6	41	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	
37¾	16⅛	VSI Cp .40	1.6	10	7	37¼	37¼	37¼	
9	5⅛	Valleyin .40	7.8	11	66	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	11¼	VanDrn .92	7.4	4	28	12½	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
27½	13½	Varian .40	1.5	24	142	27¼	26⅝	27⅛	
11⅝	7½	Varo .40	4.2	8	90	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ¼
40⅝	16⅛	Veeco .40	1.6	13	136	40	38½	38⅝	— ⅜
6¾	4⅛	Vendo			10	5	4⅞	5	
13½	10¼	VestSe 1.36e	12.		27	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
35¾	24¼	Viacom .32	.9	16	146	u36¼	35	36	+1
14⅝	10⅝	VaEPw 1.40	13.	7	x3720	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
93	70¼	VaEP pf8.84	12.		y60	71	71	71	— ⅜
96½	71	VaEP pf8.60	12.		y100	72½	71	72½	+2¾
99¾	77	VaEP pf9.75	13.		y400	79	77½	77½	
28⅜	21¾	VaEP pf2.90	12.		x16	23½	23	23½	+ ⅜
79½	61⅝	VaE pfJ7.72	13.		y160	61¼	d61	61	
75¼	57	VaEP pf7.20	12.		y360	58¼	57⅛	58¼	+ ⅜
77	58	VaEP pf7.45	13.		y20	59½	59½	59½	— ⅛
29¾	7¼	Vornado .40	2.7	35	51	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	VulcInc .75	6.3	4	2	12	12	12	
37	27	VulcnM 1.60	4.8	7	22	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¼
		— W—W—W —							
19	11⅞	Wabash .40	4.6	4	48	13¼	12¾	13	
21	15½	Wachov .86	4.7	7	33	18½	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
55¾	42½	Wach pf2.20	4.5		1	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+1½
7¼	3½	WachRty			46	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
35¼	21¼	WalMrt .30	.9	15	33	34⅝	34¼	34½	— ⅜
30⅝	24⅛	Walgrn 1.50	5.1	7	78	29⅞	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅜
45¾	32⅛	WlkrA g1.60a		8	25	45¾	45¼	45⅝	
28⅝	22⅛	WallBus 1	3.7	7	6	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ¼
27⅜	18½	WalMu 1.60	6.3	4	26	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
35⅞	26⅛	WallJm 1.80	5.9	5	91	30½	30¼	30½	+ ¼
12⅛	7	WardFd		6	59	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
13	8	Warnaco .35r	3.4	4	42	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
58	21⅛	WarnS 1.80	3.1	9	165	u58½	56¾	58½	+1¾
46⅝	32⅝	WrnCom s1	2.2	9	390	u47⅛	45¼	46	
26½	17⅜	WarnrL 1.32	6.7	10	614	19⅝	19⅛	19¾	
27½	21⅜	WashGs 2.40	11.	14	20	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
39	22⅛	WshNat 1.40	5.2	6	76	27⅛	26½	27⅛	+ ⅜
45	30⅝	WasN pf2.50	7.5		4	33½	33½	33½	+ ¾
23⅝	19½	WshWt 2.08	10.	7	53	20⅞	20	20¾	+ ¾
39⅝	24⅝	WasteM .70	1.8	13	41	39⅝	39⅛	39¼	+ ⅛
29¾	15	WatkinJ .40	1.4	17	47	28½	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛
6¾	4⅛	WayGas .24	5.1		14	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
7	4⅝	WeanUn .20	3.8	25	15	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
25¼	10⅝	WebbD .20	1.5	12	150	13¾	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
28½	22⅞	WeisMk s.80	5.0	8	9	26	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
33⅝	25⅝	WellsF 1.72	6.4	5	302	27	26¼	27	+ ½
17⅞	10⅞	WelFM 1.35e	8.9	8	33	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ½
49	40½	WPenP pf4.50	11.		z100	41	41	41	+ ½
37½	27¼	WtPtPe 2.80	9.7	5	20	29⅞	28¾	29	— ½
14	9⅝	WstctT g.80			9	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
12	7⅜	WnAirL .40	4.8	4	310	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	
30⅛	21½	WAir pf 2	8.4		13	23⅞	23¼	23¾	+ ⅜
35	23	WnBnc 1.64	5.2	6	595	31⅝	31⅛	31½	+ ⅛
37¼	27⅛	WnCoNA s.32	.9	20	305	u37⅜	36¾	37	+ ⅜
30⅞	24¾	WnCo pf2.12	7.1		311	30½	29¾	30⅛	— ⅛
62¾	29½	WPacI 23.75e	1.6	6	131	u62⅞	61½	62¾	+ ⅜
24¾	14½	WUnion 1.40	6.3		218	22½	21⅞	22¼	+ ¼
54	40½	WnUn pf4.60	9.4		2	49	49	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	8⅞	WUn dpf1.18	12.		26	9¾	9⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
24⅛	19⅛	WUTl pf2.56	12.		11	20½	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	16	WestgEl .97	5.1	5	522	18⅝	18½	[illegible]	[illegible]
46	39	Wstg pf3.80	9.6		z50	39½	39½	[illegible]	[illegible]
35⅝	24¼	Wstvac 1.50	5.1	6	31	29½	29⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
35½	23½	Weyerhr 1.30	4.5	7	762	29¼	28¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
48½	36⅛	Weyr pf2.80	7.0		45	39⅞	39¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
35⅞	26¼	WheelF 1.20	3.5	9	62	33⅞	33⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
24⅝	10	WheelPit		1	19	16¼	14	[illegible]	[illegible]
54	43	WhelPit pf6	13.		z50	44¾	44⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
49½	34	WhelPit pf5	14.		z60	35½	35	[illegible]	[illegible]
22½	17½	Whirlpl 1.40	7.5	7	370	18¾	18½	[illegible]	[illegible]
27⅝	16¾	WhitC 1.40	5.9	5	81	23⅞	22⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	4⅞	WhiteMt		3	201	6⅛	5⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
17⅞	11	Whittak .50	3.1	5	366	16¼	15⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
17¼	12½	Wickes 1.04	6.8	4	57	15⅝	15⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅝	7½	Wieboldt .44	5.4	11	33	8⅜	8	[illegible]	[illegible]
27¼	14	Williams 1	3.8	16	1295	26⅝	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
13¾	6⅛	WilshrO .14	1.2	39	183	11⅞	11	[illegible]	[illegible]
33¾	25½	WinDx 1.68	6.1	8	44	27⅞	27⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
4⅛	2	Winnbgo		106	126	2⅛	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
11⅞	7½	WinterJ 1	13.	18	7	8	7¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
27⅝	22½	WisEP 2.38	10.	6	114	23⅞	23½	[illegible]	[illegible]
103½	79½	WisE pf8.90	11.		z440	84	83½	[illegible]	[illegible]
89½	70	WisE pf7.75	10.		z10	74	74	[illegible]	[illegible]
25⅛	19	WisGas 2.04	9.6	6	54	21¼	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
20⅞	16⅞	WiscPL 1.84	9.9	7	15	18⅝	18½	[illegible]	[illegible]
19⅞	16¼	WiscPS 1.72	9.3	7	33	18⅝	18⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
29¼	19⅛	Witco 1.40	5.6	5	32	25¼	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅝	10	WitrR .80	7.4	8	180	11	10⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅝	7½	WolvrW .36	3.1	6	541	11½	10⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
24⅞	13⅛	Wometc .66	3.0	10	41	21⅞	20½	[illegible]	[illegible]
38¼	23⅝	WoodPt .48	1.3	17	71	37	36½	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	18¾	Wolwth 1.60	6.2	5	1216	26⅝	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
44	27	Wolw pf2.20	5.9		2	37	37	[illegible]	[illegible]
9½	4⅜	WorldAir		5	105	5⅛	4⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
77	63	Wrigly 2.88a	3.8	8	9	76	75⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
12⅛	8⅛	Wurlitzr .48	5.5	15	3	8¾	8⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	11⅛	Wylain .80	4.1	11	2251	u20⅛	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
18¾	7½	WyleLb s.40	4.0	8	118	10⅛	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
7⅞	3¼	Wyly		12	83	5½	5¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
		— X—Y—Z —							
69⅝	50	Xerox 2.40	3.8	10	1858	63¾	61⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
28⅞	14¼	XTRA s .52	2.5	4	348	21⅜	20⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
19¾	14⅛	Yates s .20	1.2	5	38	17½	17¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	15	ZaleCo 1.08	5.3	6	10	20½	20⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
25⅝	10¼	Zapata .30b	1.2	11	355	25¼	24⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
14¾	9⅝	ZayreCp		4	41	10⅝	10¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
15½	9¼	ZenithR 1	10.	9	311	9⅞	9⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
22⅝	11⅛	ZeroCp .48	2.0	10	47	u23½	22¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
19½	14	ZurnInd .80	4.4	7	109	18½	17⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the fo[...] table are annual disbursements based on the last quart[...] semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends [...] ments not designated as regular are identified in the fo[...] footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock d[...] c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in prece[...] months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or spl[...] Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action [...] last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, a [...] mulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue[...] clared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock divid[...] Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash v[...] ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sale[...] z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issue[...] With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribu[...]

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganize[...] the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such comp[...]

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks [...] current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per[...] more has been paid the year's high-low range and divi[...] shown for the new stock only.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, November 28, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Alcoa 10-89	91	92
Argentina 9⅞-84	90½	91½
Ashland 7½-82	93¾	94¾
Australia 8¾-91	84¾	85¾
Australia 8¼-92	81½	82½
Avco 10¼-87	83½	85½
BTokyo 7⅞-84	85¾	86¾
Barclays 8½-92	84	85
BCHyd. 7¾-85	85	86
Bell Can 7¾-87	82	83
Beneficial 9¾-87	91¼	92¼
BFCE 8¼-83	92	93
Canpac 9¾-89	90½	91½
Carter-H.H. 9¾-86	90½	91½
Cdn NatlR 8¾-86	85¼	86¼
Charbonag 8¾-81	93½	94½
CNT 9½-86	91½	92½
Conalco 10¼-91	90¾	91¾
Cons. Foods 7¾-91	80	81
Continental 9⅞-86	91½	92½
Dome Pet. 10-94	87¾	88¾
Dominion 10¼-84	94	95
Dow Chem. 9⅞-94	88	89
DSM 8¾-88	86¼	87¼
E E C 8¼-82	92½	93½
E E C 7¾-84	86½	87½
E C S 9-93	87	88
E C S 8¾-97	79¾	80¾
EdF 9¾-86	92¼	93¼
E I B 8-84	88	89
E I B 8¾-93	81¾	82¾
Esso 8-86 (Nov.)	87½	88½
Eurofima 8½-83	91½	92½
E D C 9¾-84	93¼	94¼
Finland 9½-86	89¼	90¼
Genstar 10-87	88½	89½
GMAC 9¼-86	91	92
Gotaverken 8½-87	85¾	86¾
Gould 9¾-85	92¾	93¾
GTE 9¾-89	89	90
GulfWest 9¾-84	90	92
Home Oil 9½-84	85	87
Hudson Bay 10-94	90⅝	91⅝
ISE Cnda 9-82	89	91
I T T 9½-89	87½	88½
Kennecott 9½-86	88¾	89½
Kidde W. 8½-85	82¾	83¾
Kockums 8-83	91¼	92¼
Manitoba 8¾-83	91¾	92¾
Manitoba 9½-89	88½	89½
Michelin 10-94	88	89
Midld Intl 8¾-86	91¼	92¼
NatWest 9-86 (Jly)	82½	83½
NBrunswick 9-83	92¾	93¾
NBrunsw. 9¾-94	87¼	88¼
Newfoundld 10-94	90½	91½
NZealand 8½-83	92¼	93¼
Norskhyd 8½-92	84	85
Norway 9½-84	92¾	93¾
NScotia 9¾-89	89	90
Occidental 10¼-84	94¾	95¾
Ontario Hyd 8-87	82½	83½
Penney JC 8½-83	90¾	91¾
Pennwalt 9¾-84	93	94
Pepsico 9¼-84	93½	94½
Portland 10-84	91¾	92¾
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	88½	89½
Queb. Pro. 9-95	79½	80½
Saobscania 8½-89	80	81
Shell 8-86	88½	89½
Shell 7½-87	83	84
Stlnd 8¾-88	88½	89½
StatOil 9¾-89	89½	90½
Sweden 9¾-84	93	94
Transocean 8-86	89¼	90¼
Unilever 9½-87	90	91
UnOil 7½-87	86¼	87¼
UnBls 9-89	85½	86½
Utah 8-87	87¾	88¾
Vwagen 7¾-87	82¼	83¼
Warner L. 9-84	92¾	93¾

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	70½	72½
BBC 4¼-93	88½	90½
Beatrice 6¼-91	92	94
Beatrice 4½-92	79½	81½
Beecham 6¾-92	97½	99
Boots 6¾-93	86¼	87¼
Borden 6¾-91	88½	90½
Borden 5-92	78½	80½
BroadHale 4¾-87	67½	69½
Canon 6⅜-94	97½	98½
Carnation 4-88	64	66
CIBA G. 4-94	86	88
Coke Bott. 6⅞-93	75	77
Cr Suisse 4⅜-91	119	121
Cr Suisse 4⅜-93	100	102
CummInt 6¼-86	75	77
DartInd 4⅜-87	74	76
EastKodak 4½-88	71½	73½
Ford 6-86	75⅞	77⅞
Ford 5-88	66	68
Galveston 8¾-94	107	108½
GenElec 4¼-87	71½	73½
GenFoods 4⅜-82	87	89
Gillette 4¾-87	65	67
GulWestn 5-88	89	91
Honda 5½-89	104	105½
Honeywell 6-86	80	82
ICI 6¾-97	94¾	95¾
INA 6-97	92	94
ISE 6¼-89	86	88
ITT 4¾-87	67	69
Lear 8-89	98	99½
MorganJP 4¼-87	85½	87½
Nabisco 5¾-88	95½	97½
OwensIll 4½-87	94½	96½
PenneyJC 4½-87	65½	67½
RCA 5-88	68½	70½
Revlon 4⅜-87	111½	113½
Sperry 4¼-88	95½	97½
Squibb 4¼-87	74½	76½
Texaco 4½-88	75½	77½
Texas 7½-93	67½	69½
Tyco 8½-88	109½	111½
UBS 5-89	103½	105½
UnCarb 4⅝-82	87	89
WarnLamb 4½-87	68	70
WarnLamb 4¼-88	63	65
Xerox 5-88	67	69

Bondtrade—Index
Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100

	Med.	Lans.
Wednesday	98.586	81.214
Previous	98.586	81.168

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the November 28, 1979 closing bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the maj[...] rencies in the national currencies of each of the following fi[...] centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charg[...]

	$	£	DM	FF	L.it.	Gldr.	BF com.	S.franc
Amsterdam	1.9505	4.223	111.70 *	47.525 *	0.2377	——	6.858 *	118.55 *
Brussels (a)	28.425	61.6175	16.29825	6.93775	3.4675 *	14.5915	——	17.311[...]
Frankfurt	1.7435	3.777	——	42.60 *	2.129 x	89.53 *	6.136 *	106.21 *
London (b)	2.1715	——	3.77925	8.885	1,777.25	4.2315	61.64	3.5475[...]
Milan	820.45	1,776.90	470.21	200.14	——	420.77	28.854	499.7[...]
New York	——	0.459	0.573	0.243	0.122 z	0.513	0.035	0.61[...]
Paris	4.105	8.881	235.02 *	——	4.9975 x	210.30 *	14.422 *	249.75 *
Zurich	1.64175	3.54315	93.87085 *	40.01585 *	0.1999	84.1241 *	5.76665 *	——
ECU	1.41769	0.65452	2.47387	5.81111	1,163.21	2.76421	40.3191	2.3277[...]

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 28.97 ; *Canadian $:* 1.1737 ; *Danish krone:* 5.192[...] 49.949 ; Fin. mark: 3.7449 ; Hong Kong $: 4.9935 ; Irish £: 2.1115 ; Israeli £: 32.79 ; Norw. kr[...] Pesetas: 66.22 ; Schilling: 12.56 ; Singapore $: 2.184 ; Swedish krona: 4.193 ; Yen: 249.10.

£ Sterling: 1.0255 Irish £.
(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of [...] U.S. cents
ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.
Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
November 28, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	968.50	969.00	954.00	956.00
3 months	978.50	979.00	969.00	970.00
Cathodes: spot	928.00	940.00	930.00	932.00
3 months	955.00	957.00	946.00	948.00
Tin: spot	7,960.00	7,980.00	7,770.00	7,790.00
3 months	7,575.00	7,580.00	7,450.00	7,460.00
Lead: spot	559.00	561.00	554.00	555.00
3 months	542.00	543.00	533.00	535.00
Zinc: spot	332.50	333.50	326.00	328.00
3 months	341.00	341.50	335.00	336.00
Silver: spot	845.00	847.00	789.00	792.00
3 months	869.00	870.00	815.00	817.00
Aluminium: spot	928.00	933.00	978.00	984.00
3 months	832.00	833.00	813.00	814.00
Nickel: spot	2,800.00	2,820.00	2,780.00	2,800.00
3 months	2,828.00	2,830.00	2,810.00	2,815.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
November 28, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid)	Close (Asked)	Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Dec	166.00	164.00	166.00	168.00	163.00	164.00
Mar	184.50	177.50	182.80	183.00	178.00	178.10
May	185.00	177.75	182.80	183.00	178.35	178.45
Aug	185.25	N.A.	182.50	182.75	178.40	179.00
Oct	185.35	180.50	182.45	182.95	178.70	179.00
5,517 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Dec	1,535	1,515	1,525	1,527	1,526	1,527
Mar	1,519	1,495	1,505	1,506	1,515	1,516
May	1,524	1,500	1,509	1,510	1,518	1,520
Jly	1,539	1,515	1,524	1,526	1,535	1,539
Sep	1,554	1,547	1,541	1,543	1,552	1,555
Dec	1,570	1,570	1,555	1,560	1,565	1,578
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,570	1,595	1,580	1,600
3,110 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Nov	1,869	1,855	1,858	1,859	1,857	1,859
Jan	1,905	1,890	1,892	1,893	1,898	1,899
Mar	1,785	1,772	1,773	1,775	1,777	1,778
May	1,738	1,730	1,771	1,772	1,728	1,730
Jly	1,723	1,704	1,702	1,704	1,709	1,715
Sep	1,707	1,696	1,698	1,696	1,708	1,715
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,675	1,700	1,680	1,695
4,079 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
November 28, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid)	Close (Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	1,632	1,577	1,579	1,581	— 1
May	1,635	1,590	1,590	1,592	— 2
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,585	1,600	— 5
Aug	1,640	1,625	1,595	1,620	— 5
Oct	1,458	1,445	1,480	1,440	— 7
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,395	1,440	— 5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,410	1,440	— 30
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,625	1,670	— 29
437 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	1,361	1,340	1,340	1,360	— 12
Mar	1,330	1,315	1,310	1,318	— 6
May	1,325	1,315	1,305	1,315	— 10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,305	—	— 10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,314	1,370	— 10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,350	1,370	— 5
64 lots					

Prices Advance On Wall Street

(Continued from Page 7)

each of the prospective plaintiffs will be required to prove he purchased a 1977 Oldsmobile without knowing GM had made the engine switch. GM had argued that customers who purchased Oldsmobiles after that date should have known of the switch because of news reports and the automaker's own advertisements.

CF&I Steel Corp. was set back by a federal judge in its attempt to block a $63.5 million federal loan guarantee to Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel for construction of a new rail mill. The court rules the Commerce Department had acted properly in approving the guarantee for financially-strapped Wheeling-Pittsburgh. *CF&I, a unit of Crane Co.,* argued in part that construction of the mill could create excess railmaking capacity in the United States.

Revised Labor Department statistics indicate that U.S. productivity in the third quarter declined 0.7 percent at a seasonally adjusted annual rate rather than rising slightly as initially reported.

Rosario Resources said it signed a definitive agreement to be acquired by Amax Inc.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat and corn closed mixed, oats lower and soybeans substantially lower.

The Agriculture Department said it expected the Soviet Union to purchase between 22 million and 25 million metric tons of U.S. grain in the year that began Oct. 1, including 6 to 8 million tons of wheat and 16 to 18 million tons of feedgrains.

Moscow reported yesterday that the country's grain production this year amounted to 179 million tons. The USDA said this meant the country would have a shortfall of 47 million tons.

Belgian Output Up 0.2%

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ) — Belgian industrial production for September rose 8.1 percent from august but declined 1.9 percent from the year-ago month, the *National Institute of Statistics* reported today.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

November 28, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
IBM s	521,400	65⅝	+1⅜
US Steel	518,400	17⅛	— ⅞
HewlettPk s	418,800	57	+ ½
Cola Palm	394,500	14⅝	+ ⅛
Schlitz Brw	393,800	9⅝	+ ⅛
Va ElPow	372,000	11⅛	— ⅜
Macmillan	330,300	14⅝	+ ⅜
PerfecComp	330,100	16⅝	+ ½
Flintkote	327,600	54⅝	+1⅜
Itel Corp	308,700	5⅝	+1
McDonn Dg	304,100	30	—1⅛
AmBdcst	293,900	38	— ⅞
Litton Ind	287,100	38½	+1
GenTel&El	286,100	28⅝	+1⅛
LouLd Exp	280,300	46⅝	+ ⅜

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	39.82	51.59
Advanced	988	1,082
Volume Up (millions)	23.06	23.10
Declined	582	561
Volume Down (millions)	11.95	16.88
Unchanged	359	313
Total Issues	1,929	1,956
New highs	69	80
New lows	27	31

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	822.78	835.92	818.09	830.46	+4.61
20 Trn	248.49	251.90	246.79	250.58	+1.16
15 Utl	107.24	108.42	106.43	108.02	+0.48
65 Stk	294.31	298.50	292.37	296.81	+1.51

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	107.55	105.29	106.77	+0.39
Industrials	120.20	117.45	119.30	+0.39
Utilities	51.21	50.23	50.90	+0.18
Finance	12.74	12.47	12.67	+0.11
Transp.	15.24	14.95	15.16	+0.06

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	61.08	60.48	61.00	+0.23
Industrials	68.58	68.19	68.58	+0.25
Transp.	49.74	49.38	49.74	+0.18
Utilities	37.76	37.59	37.76	+0.12
Finance	63.37	62.77	63.37	+0.49

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
November 27	178,194	356,290	1,857
November 26	169,464	362,628	1,220
November 23	91,601	223,810	704
November 21	120,862	278,010	1,169
November 20	135,729	295,047	939

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
NatKinney	190,100	6¼	+ ⅛
Syntex Corp	154,700	37	— ⅜
McCull Oil	141,900	9⅝	— ⅛
GulfCan g	114,600	85⅞	—2⅜
BowValley s	108,300	31⅞	—1⅝
Holly Corp	89,800	13⅛	+1¼
Wainoco s	79,900	27½	+1⅝
Amdahl	59,900	23⅞	+ ⅛
Elsinore n	59,580	12⅛	+ ⅛
Juniper Pet	58,680	12⅞	+ ⅜

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	4.59	5.79
Advanced	381	393
Volume Up (millions)	2.70	2.93
Declined	231	262
Volume Down (millions)	1.36	2.23
Unchanged	231	212
Total Issues	843	867
New highs	N.A.	37
New lows	N.A.	14

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
227.71	225.35	227.86	+0.73

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	25.50
Albert Heijn	77.50
Algemebank	317.50
Amrobank	66.20
A'Dam Rub	48.00
Fokker	22.70
Heineken	72.80
H.V.A.	48.50
Hoogovens	22.60
K.L.M.	75.30
Nat. Nedder	115.60
Pakhoed	48.80
Philips	21.40
Robeco	162.50
Rolinco	143.00
Rorento	107.10
Royal Dutch	151.80
Unilever	113.20
Van Ommer	205.00
VMF-Stork	40.00

Anp-Cbs Index: 84.40
Previous: 84.90

Brussels

Arbed	2,145
GBL (B.lamb)	1,520
Cockerill	355
Electrobel	6,400
GB-Inno-BM	2,375
Hoboken	2,740
Petrofina	5,560
Ph. Gevaert	960
Soc. Generale	1,460
Solvay	2,390
Un. Miniere	694

Bourse Index: 130.07
Previous: 129.84

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	36.90
B.A.S.F.	140.10
Bayer	127.30
Commerzbnk	193.00
Cont. Gummi	46.50
Daimler	249.00
Demag	145.00
Deutsche Bnk	259.10
Dresdner Bnk	197.00
Hoechst	124.00
Hoesch	38.50
Karlstadt	253.00
Kaufhof	195.00
K.H.D.	210.00
Lufthansa	84.00
Mannesman	137.00
Metallgesell.	249.50
Neckermann	135.00
RWE new	188.00
Schering	212.00
Siemens	260.00
Thyssen	83.50
Varta	164.00
Veba	144.00
Volkswagen	189.80

Siemens Index: 137.95
Previous: 138.55

London

Anglo-Am Cp	$9.43
Anglo-Am	0.84
Barclays Bnk	4.01
Beecham Gp	1.33
BICC	0.96
Boots	1.62
Bowater	1.44
BAT Ind.	2.51
BOC Int'l	0.53½
Brit. Pet.	3.78
Burmah	1.75
Chartered	1.77
Cadbury Sc.	0.55½
Cons.Gold Fds	3.47
Courtaulds	0.80
De Beer D	$7.90
Distillers	2.20
Dunlop	0.50
E Mus Ind	1.34
Free St Ged	35¼
GEC	3.38
GKN	2.39
Glaxo Gp	4.11
Gt Un St	[illegible]
Guinness	[illegible]
Hawker-Sidd	[illegible]
Imp. Chem. Ind	[illegible]
Imps	[illegible]
Marks & Spen	[illegible]
Metal Box	[illegible]
Plessey	[illegible]
Rand Mines	[illegible]
Rank Org.	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	[illegible]
R.T.Z.	[illegible]
Shell	[illegible]
Thorn (A)	[illegible]
Tube Invest.	[illegible]
Ultramar	[illegible]
Union Corp.	[illegible]
Vickers	[illegible]
War L.3½	[illegible]
West Deep	[illegible]
West Drief	[illegible]
West Hold	[illegible]
Woolworth	[illegible]
ZCI	[illegible]

F.T. 30 Index: [illegible]
Previous: [illegible]

Milan

Bastogi; ERBA; ErcMarelli; Fiat; Finsider; Generali; IFI; Italcas; Italsider; LaRinas; Montedis; Olivetti; Pirelli; Snia Visco; BCI Index; Previous

Paris

Air Liquide; BSN; Carrefour; Clm Lafarge; Cie Bancaire; CFP; CGE; CCF; Elf-Aquitaine; Ferodo; Gen Occident; Imetal; L Oreal; Mach Bull; Michelin; Moet Hen.; Moulinex; Paribas; PUK; Penarroya; Perrier; Peugeot; Rh Poulenc; Sacilor; St Gobain; Suez; Telemecan; Thomson; Usinor; Agefi Index; Previous

Zurich

Alusuisse; Buehrle; B Boveri; Cib Geigy; Cr Suisse; Fisher; HofRochN; Nestle; Sandoz; Ste B. Suisse; Sulzer; U.B. Suisse; SBC Index; Previous

EUROPEAN PROPERTY INVESTMENT COMPANY N.V.

EPIC

established in Amsterdam

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

will be held at the offices of the company, 548, Herengracht, Amsterdam, on Friday, 14th December, 1979, at 15.00 hrs.

The agenda of the meeting and the Annual Report 1978/1979 will be available free of charge at the office of the company and at the offices of

Bank Mees & Hope N.V. in Amsterdam
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. in Brussels
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet in Paris
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited in London
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale in Düsseldorf.

Shareholders who wish to attend this meeting, have to lodge their shares with one of the above mentioned banks at least three days before the meeting against delivery of a receipt which will serve as ticket of admission to the meeting.

THE BOARD OF MANAGING DIRECTORS

Amsterdam, 22nd November, 1979.

REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
SOCIETE D'EQUIPEMENT DES TERRAINS URBAINS - SETU
DIRECTION DE DRAINAGE ET D'ASSAINISSEMENT - DDA

AVIS D'APPEL D'OFFRES INTERNATIONAL

Lancé par la République de Côte d'Ivoire pour un projet conjointement financé par la Banque Internationale pour la Reconstruction et le Développement (B.I.R.D.) et le Fond National d'Assainissement (F.N.A.).

OBJET : Deuxième phase d'assainissement et drainage de la ville d'Abidjan - Travaux deuxième partie.

DOSSIER N° 1 (Lots 8 - 15) :
LOT 8.0 — Tranchée et pose de canalisation à MARCORY :
9.350 m Ø 200 - Ø 500
1.450 m Ø 600 - Ø 1.600 mm
Génie-civil pour deux stations de pompage
LOT 9.1 — Exécution de 510 m. du canal rectangulaire, section 2.100/2.100 à TREICHVILLE/PORT.
LOT 9.2 — Tranchée et pose de canalisation à TREICHVILLE :
75 m Ø 200 - Ø 500
255 m Ø 600 - Ø 1.600
Mise en place de 206 m du canal rectangulaire, section 2.700/2.030
LOT 10.1 — Tranchée et pose de canalisation à WILLIAMSVILLE
4.740 m Ø 200 - Ø 400
LOT 10.2 — Tranchée et pose de canalisation à BLOKOSSO
1.800 m Ø 200
LOT 11.1 — Tranchée et pose de canalisation à MARCORY (30 ha)
14.250 m Ø 200 - Ø 500
2.570 m Ø 600 - Ø 1.600
Mise en place de 413 m du canal rectangulaire, section 3.300/1.650
LOT 11.2 — Variante : tranchée et pose de canalisation à MARCORY (30 ha)
8.210 m Ø 200 - Ø 500
1.670 m Ø 600 - Ø 1.600
Mise en place de 413 m du canal rectangulaire, section 3.300/1.650
LOT 12 — Exécution de 1.200 m de canal à ciel ouvert à BANCO-YOPOUGON section entre 2.5/13.0 et 2.5/16.0
LOT 13.1 — Tranchée et pose de canalisation à ABOBO :
398 m Ø 200 à Ø 500
500 m Ø 600 à Ø 1.600
aménagement de deux cuvettes
LOT 13.2 — Tranchée et pose de canalisation à ABOBO :
3 m Ø 200
950 m Ø 600 - Ø 1.600
aménagement d'une cuvette
LOT 14 — Bitumage de 7,0 kms de voirie à MARCORY (30 ha)
LOT 15 — Exécution du canal à ciel ouvert à BANCO-NIANGON - Longueur de 600 m.

DOSSIER N° 2 (LOT 16)
LOT 16 — Fourniture des tuyaux et de pièces préfabriquées en béton :
1.076 cylindres
597 éléments coniques
845 couronnes
463 avaloirs

DOSSIER N° 3 (LOT B)
LOT B — Fourniture et montage d'équipement électro-mécanique pour deux stations de pompage d'eau usée à MARCORY.

Les soumissionnaires ont le droit de soumissionner pour un seul lot, pour plusieurs ou pour l'ensemble de l'appel d'offres.
Les dossiers d'appel d'offres seront disponibles à partir du 15 décembre 1979 et peuvent être consultés ou retirés aux adresses suivantes :
- SETU : 01 B.P. 4091, ABIDJAN 01 - Tél. : 32 - 24 - 22
- HOLFELDER GMBH : Limstr. 5, D - 7800 FREIBURG - ALLEMAGNE Tél. : 0761/81066.

Le prix des dossiers, à régler en espèces sont :
- Dossier n° 1 : 150.000 F CFA (Lots 8 à 15 - Travaux)
- Dossier n° 2 : 80.000 F CFA (Lot 16 - Fourniture tuyaux)
- Dossier n° 3 : 80.000 F CFA (Lot B - Equipement).

Les soumissions doivent être remises à la S.E.T.U. au plus tard le 17 mars 1980 à 17 heures locales.
L'ouverture publique des plis aura lieu le 18 mars 1980 à ABIDJAN.

LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL
DE LA S.E.T.U.

INTERNATIONAL BIDDING

SANTA MARINA DO NORDESTE S.A., foreseeing the implantation of an industrial unit located in Candeias - BA, is interested in acquiring machines and equipment for the production of refractory glass.
The purpose of this communication is to invite interested parties to present their proposals in writing to the following address: Av. Magalhães Neto - Centro Empresarial Iguatemi I - 3° andar - sala 339 - Salvador-BA - CEP- 40.000 - BRAZIL

ADVERTISEMENT

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from **12th December 1979** at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div.cp.n° 6 of the CDR's American Express Company, each repr. 5 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 3,79 net (div.per record-date 10.5.1979; gross $ -.45 p.sh.) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = $ -.3375 = Dfls. -.67 per CDR.
Div.cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= $ -.3375 = Dfls. -.67) with Dfls. 3,12 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 21st November 1979.

ADVERTISEMENT

MARUBENI CORPORATION
(CDRs)

The Board of Directors of Marubeni Corporation has announced that shareholders, who will be registered in the books of the Company on March 31, 1980 will be entitled to receive a 5% gratis distribution of new shares.
Consequently the undersigned designated div.cp.no. 11 of the CDRs for this purpose.
In Japan the shares are traded ex-bonus as from March 27th, 1980.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, November 20th, 1979.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 28

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
	9⅝	AAR .44	3.7	6	21	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
	3½	AAV .20	4.4	5	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
	7⅛	APS .44	5.4	6	19	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
	1	ATI			9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
	6	AVC		2	35	6⅛	d 5⅞	6	— ⅛
	3⅝	AZL		12	217	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
	4¼	AZL pf .48	9.8		6	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
	1⅛	AcmePr			5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
	10	AcmeU .34	2.4	13	4	13⅛	13	13	
	2½	Action			5	3	3	3	+ ⅛
	8⅝	ActonCp .30b	2.4	6	18	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
	13⅛	AdamR s.12	.7	17	51	18⅜	17⅝	18	— ⅜
	16¼	AdobeO .20	.5	30	137	41¼	39⅞	40⅝	— ⅜
	1⅛	AegisCp		11	489	2	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
	11¾	AeroFlo .50e	2.6	4	7	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
	2⅝	Aeronca			15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	17⅞	AffilPub .80	3.2	8	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
	5⅛	AfterSix .32	6.4	8	1	5	d 5	5	— ⅛
	4⅝	AirExpr n		9	5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
	4½	AlskAir .30r	6.2	9	30	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
	2⅝	AlbaW .10e	3.5	2	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
	5⅛	Alcolac .18	1.7	9	33	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
	5⅛	AlmySt .20r	3.4	11	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
	6	Alphaln .10e	.7	13	41	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
	9⅝	Altamil .32	2.4	4	4	13⅛	13	13¼	+ ⅜
	13-16	Altec		19	23	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
	13	AlterFd .50	2.0	8	1	25	25	25	
	38½	Alcoa pf3.75	9.5		z200	39½	39½	39½	— ¼
	16⅛	Amdhl .40	1.7	13	599	24	23	23⅜	+ ⅜
	8⅝	AmAgro s.20	1.5	12	128	u13¼	11¼	13	+1⅜
	7⅝	ABusPd .44	4.0	6	7	11⅛	10⅞	11	
	8⅝	AContrl .56a	4.1	6	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
	7⅝	AGarPd .34	1.8	7	69	u19⅛	18⅝	18¾	— ¼
	1½	AIsrael s		1	215	1⅝	1½	1½	
	6⅝	AMzeA .48	3.8	8	37	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
	6⅝	AMzeB .48	4.1	7	11	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
	34	AmMfg 2e	2.8	10	2	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ⅛
	4½	AMdBld s		14	15	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
	8⅝	AMotln .30	2.5	6	47	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
	23½	AmPetf 2.50	6.5	8	83	38⅝	37⅛	38¼	— ⅜
	⅞	AmPlan Cp		4	4	2	2	2	+ ⅛
	7⅝	APrecs .40	4.2	6	13	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅜
	5⅝	AScIE			28	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
	10⅛	AmSeat .40	3.8		3	10½	10½	10½	
	7⅛	AmTec .64	7.9	8	27	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ¼
	2½	Andrea .32	7.5	8	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
	10⅜	AngloC .20e	1.2	8	150	17⅛	17	17⅛	
	6⅛	Anthony .44b	4.9	4	2	9	9	9	
	7½	ApIDta .16	1.7	12	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	3½	ApldDev		19	48	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
	17⅞	AqutCd g.47			169	35⅝	34⅝	35	— ⅜
	7⅛	Arundel .10e	1.3	5	10	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
	13½	Asamer g.40			246	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
	6¾	Astrex		9	22	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	— ⅜
	4⅞	Atalnto .15e	2.6	8	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ¼
	⅝	Atco Ind			16	11-16	⅝	⅝	
	2	AtlsCM .16e	5.6	7	x97	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
	3½	AtlasCp wt			1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	4⅝	Audiotr .16	2.5	7	1	6½	6½	6½	
	18½	Augat s .40	1.5	14	121	26⅝	26	26	
	1⅜	AutoTrn			23	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
	1⅜	AutmRad			10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
	30	AutoSw 1.20	2.8	12	5	u43½	42⅝	43½	+ ⅜
	4⅛	AVEMC .40	4.4	7	27	9	8⅞	9	
	16	Avondl 1.20	7.3	13	2	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅜
		— B—B—B —							
	13-16	BRT			5	1	1	1	
	9	Badger .80	7.7	5	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
	2⅝	Baker .20	4.8		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	17¼	Baldor s .20	1.1	11	20	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
	15¼	BanFd 1.67e	8.2		9	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
	1¼	Bangor wt			11	1½	1½	1½	
	7⅜	Banistr g.37i			210	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ½
	1⅜	Barclay			2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	3½	BarcoCa .12	2.5	15	11	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
	5	BarnesE		11	10	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
	8⅝	Barnwl .20	1.5		14	13⅝	13	13	+ ⅛
	6	BarryR s.16	2.1	9	105	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
	2½	Bartons			3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	2⅝	BaruchF		45	181	14⅝	13⅝	14½	+ ⅜
	1⅜	BelscIR		12	18	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
	15¾	BnfSIA s .40	2.0	5	4	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
	2⅛	BergEnt		6	24	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
	6⅛	BergenB .24	2.4	6	30	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ½
	13⅜	BrgB pf1.15	6.7		5	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅛
	1⅝	BernzO			8	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
	1⅜	Berven			10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
	2	BethCp		11	86	u 5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅜
	5⅛	Beverly .18e	2.0	18	79	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	8⅛	BicPen .48	5.3	7	36	9⅝	9	9⅛	— ¼
	7½	BigVSp s .24	3.1	5	5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
	17⅛	BinkMf 1b	5.6	6	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
	16¼	Blount .64	3.8	5	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
	3⅛	BodinAp			9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
	9⅝	BoltBer .40	2.7	22	51	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
	17½	BowVall g.10			1083	34⅝	31	31⅝	—1⅜
	3⅝	BowlA n .24	5.5	5	13	4⅝	d 4¼	4⅝	
	3	Bowmar		42	113	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
	16⅛	Bowne .60b	2.9	6	37	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
	6⅝	BradfdN .26	2.4	8	241	10⅞	9⅞	10⅝	+ ⅜
	3⅝	Branch .20	5.3	4	5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
	5⅛	Braniff wt			28	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
	13⅛	Brascan 1.20	6.7	9	310	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
	20⅞	BraunE 1.40	6.5	8	1	21½	21½	21½	
	7⅝	Breeze .57t	5.6	4	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
	12½	BristBr .60	2.3	10	2	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
	3⅝	BroDart .20	5.5	17	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	10½	BrooksP s.40	2.9	7	60	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
	1	BrownCo wt			135	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
	29	BrnFA 1.16	3.5	10	4	33¼	33⅛	33¼	+ ¼
	29	BrnFB 1.16	3.3	11	27	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅛
	8⅛	Buell .50	6.1	4	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
	3¼	Bulldex		4	11	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
	9¼	Burnsin .60	4.0	7	21	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
		— C—C—C —							
	10⅛	CK Pet .16	.9	25	55	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
	5⅛	CDI		4	22	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
	6½	CHB Fd .57b	8.0	5	15	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
	3¼	CMI Cp .05e	1.4	6	69	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
	9¼	CRS .36	3.2	5	4	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
	14⅜	CSE 1.40	7.0	5	5	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
	3⅜	CagleA .15i		3	14	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
	17	Caldor s		9	32	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
	5⅛	Calcomp			227	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
	27⅜	CalPIC 2	5.0	6	11	39⅞	38⅝	39⅝	+1⅛
	14½	Camco .30	1.0	10	x17	29½	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
	4⅜	Campnil n		2	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
	4	CmpChb g			88	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	7⅜	CdnHmst g			141	20⅝	20⅜	20½	
	6⅝	CdMarc g.46		8	203	15	12⅝	14⅞	+1⅜
	13½	CdnMer g			36	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
	11⅜	CdnOcc s.24			35	12⅝	12	12¼	— ⅛
	58⅞	CdSupO g			4	176½	171½	176½	
	2⅞	CapitlFd .20	5.9	6	18	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
	2⅜	Caressa .05e	1.7	6	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
	21⅞	Carnat 1.50	6.3	7	248	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
	17⅞	CareEn s		8	12	21¼	21	21¼	— ⅛
	44¼	CaroPL pf 5	11.		z80	47½	46	46	—1½
	3⅝	CarrolDv .05e	1.3	8	7	4	4	4	+ ⅛
	18⅝	CasFd 2.50e	13.		3	19⅛	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
	7⅝	CavIrn .10e	.9	87	18	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
	1⅜	CelluCft		4	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
	5⅝	CentSe .70e	10.		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	4	CtryFa .10e	1.6	5	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
	14	Cenvill 1.20	5.5	6	56	22⅝	21¾	22	
	3⅝	Cetec .12	2.5	8	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	6⅛	ChadMI .60	9.4	5	7	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ¼
	1	ChampHo			461	1⅛	1	1	
	13⅛	ChartM s		7	29	19⅞	19½	19⅞	
	6	ChrtM pf.75	12.		1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
	6⅝	Chmplsf .28	3.1	8	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
	17½	ChiRv 1.60a	8.9	13	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
	18⅝	ChiefDv g s			200	27⅝	27⅝	27½	— ⅜
	8	ChildWld		6	9	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
	6	ChlfnCp .30	4.4	6	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
	14⅝	CircleK 1.20	5.3	8	x95	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ¼
	8¼	Citation .56	6.7	5	5	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅛
	22⅝	CitBkNJ 2	8.9	4	1	22½	22½	22½	
	11	CityGas .92	4.0	10	13	23⅝	23¼	23⅛	— ⅛
	3	Clabir .18	4.4	12	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
	7⅛	Clarmt .30e	2.3		13	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
	3⅝	ClarkC .21e	4.2	5	17	5¼	5	5	
	7¼	Clarostat		6	2	10½	10½	10½	
	13⅛	Clausng s.88	5.1	7	8	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
	7⅜	Clopay .32	4.0	12	5	8	8	8	+ ⅛
	3	Cohu .16e	2.8	9	199	u 5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅝
	13⅛	Colemn 1	6.8	6	131	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
	4⅛	ColCmI		68	189	6⅜	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
	7	Colwell .60	3.6	19	26	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ½
	25⅞	Cominc g 3			150	37⅞	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
	16½	ComAII .50	2.2	7	14	23	22¾	23	+ ⅜
	12⅞	ComA pf1.60	13.		7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
	11	ComMII .60b	2.6	4	22	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
	24	ComdInt s		11	145	u38½	37	38¼	+1⅜
	1½	ComdrCp		17	23	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
	6⅝	Compo s .20	2.8	8	57	7⅜	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅜
	4	CompuD		4	26	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
	2⅝	CompInv		4	11	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
	11¼	Conchm .80	5.4	6	2	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
	2¼	ConcrdF			20	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
	8⅝	Condec .33t	2.7	12	139	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
	2½	ConnlyC			1	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
	5⅝	ConrHm 1.53t	14.	5	20	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
	6⅛	ConsOG			82	21¾	20⅝	21⅛	
	8⅝	ConsRef .80	7.0	7	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
	3⅝	ContMtl		5	7	3⅞	3⅞		
	5¼	Cooklin .20e	3.1	6	44	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
	2⅝	CoopJr			2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
	14⅝	CoreLb .28	1.8	23	12	28½	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅜
	14¼	Cornlius .80	5.0	7	x25	16	15⅝	16	+ ½
	1½	Cramer			27	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
	9½	CrestOil s.16	.9	28	80	18⅝	18	18½	+ ⅛
	21	Crompt 1.80	6.0	4	9	30⅛	29⅞	30	— ⅛
	23	CrossAT 1.40	4.3	10	19	u32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ⅛
	30⅝	CwnCP s.80	1.8	3	219	43⅝	42⅛	43⅝	+ ⅝
	3½	CrownC .20	5.3	7	10	3⅞	3¾	3⅝	+ ⅛
	5⅝	CrownIn s.28	4.4	3	5	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
	12¼	CrutcR .34	2.3	37	83	16	15⅞	16	
	16½	CrystlO s.36	1.2	19	100	29⅝	28⅞	29½	+ ½
	13⅛	CubicCp .60	4.0	6	59	15¼	14⅝	15	— ⅛
	1⅛	Cyprus			21	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
	12¾	Cyprus pf1.70	12.		1	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
		— D—D—D —							
	3¼	DCL		7	125	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
	2¼	DWG .29t	10.	6	39	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
	7⅝	Damson			198	19⅛	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
	5⅝	DataAc n.73t	9.4	6	54	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
	12⅞	Dataxd .30	1.8	12	145	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
	9	DavMn .75a	4.1	10	165	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+1⅜
	2½	Decoratr .24	9.1	11	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
	12⅞	DelLabs .48	3.6	11	10	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
	6⅞	DelhiO .10e	.4	26	124	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ¼
	7	DeliwdF .60	5.2	9	3	11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
	20⅛	Depslit s1.60	7.3	5	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
	1	DesgnJw		27	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	14½	DevonGp s		4	z800	19⅞	19	19	
	2⅜	Digicon		28	408	u 9⅝	9	9½	+ ⅜
	14⅛	Dillard .40	2.8	5	2	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
	1	Diodes			14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
	29	DomeP g s			552	42⅝	41⅝	42⅛	+ ⅛
	19	Domtr g1.80a			25	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
	17½	DorcGs n.20	.8	9	164	26½	25½	26½	+ ⅜
	6⅞	DotyB n.30b	4.4	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	6½	Downey s.32	3.2	5	15	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
	7	DrFair .40	4.2	20	107	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
	1⅛	Dunlop .09e	8.5	6	2	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	
	15⅛	DplxPd 1	3.7	5	25	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
	29	Dplx pf 1.45	3.1		5	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
	9	DurTst .40a	3.5	11	19	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
	3	Dynlctn		71	222	10⅛	9⅝	10	
	14⅛	Dyneer s		7	7	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
		— E—E—E —							
	3½	EAC .36	8.0	15	2	4½	4½	4½	
	16	EECO .28	1.8	12	13	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
	13	EarthRes 1	3.8	9	290	26⅝	26¼	26½	+ ⅜
20⅛	15¾	EsInCo 1.20	7.6	5	4	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
4¼	3	EsqrE .24	7.7	24	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Edmos			9	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
15⅝	12¾	EDO s		9	73	15¼	15	15	— ⅜
14⅝	7	Ehren .10a	1.3		74	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¼	ElAudD		34	48	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
28½	15⅛	Electrog 1	4.8	7	7	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
37	24¼	ElecAm 1.40	4.7	6	14	29½	28¾	29½	+1
16⅞	7¼	Elsinor n		20	595	13	12	12⅞	+ ¾
17⅛	6⅛	EmrRd		9	121	13	11⅜	12⅝	+1⅜
14½	5⅞	EngyRs .24	1.8	25	62	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	
2¾	2⅛	Ero Ind			2	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
19½	14¼	EsqRd .57e	3.8	5	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅜	EtzLav .20e	3.6	4	6	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
21¾	12⅝	EvansAr .40	3.1	8	16	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
		— F—F—F —							
6¾	3½	FSF Ind .12	3.1		14	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
12	9⅞	FabInd s.40	3.9	3	x4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
6¼	3	FairTex		4	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1⅜	11-16	FairfNob			51	1¼	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	2½	FairmC .15	4.6		5	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
18¾	8⅝	FannyF .50e	2.7	4	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	
12⅞	8⅝	FayDrg .24b	2.2	8	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19½	13⅝	FedMart .30i			3	13½	d13⅜	13½	— ⅛
17⅞	13¾	FedRt 1.40	9.4	17	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
9⅝	4⅝	FedRes		25	170	7¾	7⅝	7½	+ ¼
49½	23⅝	Felmnt .25	.5	21	73	49¾	48½	48⅞	+ ¾
7	3⅝	Fidelco		5	16	4½	4½	4½	
20⅛	12¼	FinGen .40b	2.2	8	4	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
18	10⅛	FinGnA .40b	3.0		7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	7⅛	FtConn 1a	13.	6	10	8	8	8	+ ¼
24⅞	15¼	FtSLSh 1b	5.6	4	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	8⅝	FischrP 1t	11.	8	67	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	
21½	15⅞	FitchGE 2	11.	5	5	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅜
9¼	3½	Flags		16	10	9	8⅞	9	
5⅝	3⅝	FlanEnt		31	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
29	17⅞	FlightSt s.16	.6	20	39	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅜
17⅞	7⅝	FlaRck .22e	1.4	9	170	15¾	14⅞	15⅝	+ ½
29	10⅝	FlowGen		18	165	26⅝	24	26⅛	+2
13¾	10⅛	Flowers .46	4.1	7	25	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
24	15⅞	FlukeJ s		14	37	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	4½	Foodrm .50	10.	4	24	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
13⅝	6	FooteM .45e	5.2	10	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
48	28	Foote pf2.20	6.8		4	32½	32½	32½	—2
63	41	FordCan g3.75i			z720	45¾	43½	45¾	+1¾
19⅞	9⅝	ForestC .10	.7	15	2	15	15	15	— ¼
14½	3¼	ForestLab			11	12½	12¼	12¼	
13⅜	4¾	FrankRt .06e	.6	44	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	7	Franks .36	4.1	6	31	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ½
13⅜	3⅜	FriendFr			256	4	5⅛	5⅛	
13	7¼	Frionas .40	5.3	3	3	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
15⅛	9	FrontA .20b	1.6	5	130	12¼	11⅜	12¼	+ ⅝
7⅛	3⅝	FrontA wt			45	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ¼
		— G—G—G —							
3	1¼	GIExpl		6	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6½	2¼	GIT			27	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
7½	3½	GRI .30	8.3	21	78	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	GTI			15	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅞	4⅛	Galaxy .06i	1.3	5	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
9¾	6⅝	Garan .80	9.3	5	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3⅝	2⅛	Garland			69	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
30¼	15½	GatLief .40b	1.4	15	64	29¾	29⅛	29½	— ⅜
3¼	2⅛	Gavird .05e	2.0	4	7	2½	2⅜	2½	
2⅜	1	Gaynor			6	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
26	17½	GelmSc n		21	208	24⅝	20½	24¼	+3⅝
5	3⅛	GnEmp .32b	8.0	4	2	4	3⅞	4	+ ½
10½	3½	GenExp			521	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅜
3½	2	GnHous		3	17	2⅛	2	2	— ¼
4⅝	2¼	Genisco		8	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	4	GenvDr .10r	2.6	5	7	3⅞	d 3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
43⅝	13⅝	GerbSc .20	.5	17	37	42¼	41⅜	42¼	+ ⅜
19⅝	15⅜	GlantF s 1	5.9	5	9	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
14½	7⅞	GnfYell g.65e		9	314	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¾
16½	5	Glasrock .10	.6	27	15	u16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅜
34⅞	23⅝	Glatfltr 1.20	4.6	5	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
32¾	19½	Glnmr .88b	3.0	8	3	29⅜	28⅜	29⅜	+ ⅜
12⅞	7¾	Globeln .70	7.3	13	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2⅞	⅞	Glover			16	1	15-16	1	
4⅝	2½	Gldblatt			14	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
31¼	12½	GldNugt .08i	.4	45	154	19	18½	18½	— ¼
10⅞	7	GoldWH .64	6.4	7	41	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Goldfield			188	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ¼
2¼	1⅛	GoodLS			60	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
2⅜	¾	Gdrich wt			24	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
25½	19	GormR 1.20a	5.4	7	4	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
14⅝	8½	GouldT 1.28	9.3	8	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
10½	6⅝	GrahMf .20	2.9	15	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
13	8½	GrndCH .50	6.3	7	44	8⅜	d 7⅝	8	— ½
15	6⅝	GrangrA		96	41	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	
11⅜	6	GtAmInd		4	10	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
18⅝	4⅝	GtBasinP		119	433	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
38⅞	20¼	GtLkCh .32	.8	15	136	38⅝	37⅞	38	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Greenmn		13	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	6⅝	GREIT .40	4.1	17	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
27⅜	17¾	GrossT 1.44	6.1	7	3	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ⅜
28	14⅝	Guilford .88	3.3	3	2	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	
100⅛	28⅞	GlfCan g1.60			1146	87⅝	85½	85⅞	—2⅜
15⅞	5¼	Gulfstrm		7	231	11½	9⅝	11	+ ⅜
		— H—H—H —							
7⅞	4¼	Hamptn .65i	14.	3	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
15⅞	10½	Hannfrd .88	7.9	4	4	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
9½	5½	HanSaRt			12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	22½	Harland 1	3.0	11	87	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	+ ⅜
4	2¼	Harvey		2	17	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Hasbro .05i		6	34	6⅛	6	6	
13½	8⅝	Hasting .60	5.5	6	9	11	11	11	
7⅝	3⅝	HlthCh		21	18	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
10¼	6	HelthM .30	3.6	4	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
10¼	7⅝	HeinWr .39e	5.1	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅝	3⅛	Heinick .10	1.2	14	56	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
3⅝	1¼	HeltmMtg			9	2	2	2	— ⅛
10¼	6	HIGInc .12r	1.8	6	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
16½	8⅝	HiShear .40	2.6	6	87	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅜
14⅞	4¾	Hiptrnic .20	1.5	14	41	14	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
4⅝	2⅞	Hofman .20	6.4	7	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13¾	6⅝	HollyCp		16	898	13½	11⅞	13⅛	+1¼
80⅝	35½	HmeOA g1.30			54	u80⅝	80	80⅝	+ ½
37	15	Hormel 1.68	4.6	6	9	36½	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
19¾	9¼	HornHar		20	273	u20¼	18½	20	+1⅜
14	8⅝	HospMt .60	5.9	17	21	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
8⅛	5	HousRan .50b	7.7	4	2	6½	6½	6½	
5⅛	2⅝	HouseVI		8	440	2⅞	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	15	HouOM .80	4.0	13	504	20⅝	19⅞	20	— ⅛
23½	17½	HouO pf1.69	8.2		52	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
34⅝	7¼	HowelC .40a	1.2	6	76	34¼	33⅛	34	+ ⅞
5½	2⅛	Howell .16e	2.2	22	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
33⅞	24	HubelA 1.56	5.5	7	11	28¾	28⅝	28½	— ⅜
34	23⅞	HubelB 1.56	5.4	7	12	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	— ½
25¾	22¼	Hubbl pf2.86	9.4		1	22	d22	22	— ¼
11½	7⅛	HudsnGn		4	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
86	40½	HudBDg 2			28	81½	81	81	—1½
7⅞	4¼	HuntH .28	3.8	7	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
66⅞	35½	HuskyO g 1			26	64⅞	64¼	64½	— ⅜
		— I—I—I —							
6⅝	3½	ICH .20	3.6	4	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
14½	7¾	ICM .50e	3.6	16	13	14⅛	14	14	
7½	3½	IFS Ind .18	3.3	5	97	5⅝	5½	5½	
10⅞	7	IRT Pr .57e	5.8	15	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1	⅝	ITI			31	1	⅝	⅝	—1-16
2 5-16	1 9-16	ImpGp .12e	7.4	5	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	ImperInd s		3	27	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
39½	19½	ImpOilA g1.20			583	38⅞	38¼	38⅝	— ½
43½	37¼	InPL pf 4	10.		z50	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
1⅞	⅞	InflightSv			1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26⅞	13½	Instron .40	1.8	5	37	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
1½	⅝	InstrSys		16	317	1	15-16	15-16	
14½	9⅝	InsSy pf.25t	2.6		4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅞	IntegRes		8	128	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	6½	IntCtyGs g.32			436	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
12	10⅞	Intrmk s .16	1.3	4	7	u12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
3⅝	2¼	IntBnknt		6	39	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	
7½	5½	IntCtrls n		7	56	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
36⅞	18	IntGenl 1.40	4.8	4	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
7⅞	4⅝	IntProt .30	5.7	4	12	5¼	5¼	5¼	
8¼	5⅝	IntSeaw .60	10.	6	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
1⅝	⅜	IntStrtch		14	8	1⅛	1	1⅛	
16¼	8⅛	Intplast .40	2.5	13	8	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
3½	1½	InvestFla			3	2	2	2	
28⅝	17½	Ionics		11	5	24	23⅝	24	
34½	11½	IroqBrd .36	2.6	8	50	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅞	IrvinInd .10	2.6		11	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
		— J—J—J —							
5½	4¼	Jaclyn .40b	8.2	6	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
16½	10½	Jacobs .50b	3.8	8	9	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	4½	Jensen 1.50t	30.	4	14	5⅛	5	5	
5⅛	2	Jetero .05e	1.1	12	8	4½	4½	4½	
4½	1⅝	Jetronic		5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅞	3½	JohnPd .36	8.2	55	175	4½	3⅞	4⅜	+ ½
12⅞	2⅝	JuniperP		80	584	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+ ¾
18½	7⅝	Jupiter		2	5	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
		— K—K—K —							
8½	3⅝	KTelln .30e	5.3	5	17	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
2⅞	1⅞	Kaisin .75c			35	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
5⅞	5⅛	Kallstad n		15	106	u 5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ½
1½	1-16	KaneMil wt			13	1-16	1-16	1-16	—1-16
6⅝	3½	KapokT		20	14	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	8½	KenaiCp		20	390	20⅝	19⅝	20½	+ ⅛
12⅝	8¾	Kenwin .40	5.4	5	15	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ½
5	3⅝	Ketchm .17t	4.1	15	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅞	8⅝	Key Ph n		57	132	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
2⅞	¾	Kidde wt			6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	2½	KinArk		9	71	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
25	15¾	KingRd s .32	1.4	6	170	22½	18⅝	22¼	+3¼
37⅞	17¼	KirbyEx		9	31	36¼	35¼	36¼	+ ⅞
5	2⅛	Kit Mfg		3	6	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ¼
11¾	4⅛	Kleinerts			3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
28⅛	14¾	Knogo n		18	143	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ½
5⅞	3⅝	KuhnStr		3	65	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
		— L—L—L —							
5¼	3	LSB .23t	5.8	7	11	4	3⅞	4	
2⅞	1⅛	LaBarge .06	3.2	17	14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ¼
7⅜	3⅞	LaMaur .20	4.0	7	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
3¼	2¼	LaPnt		10	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
4 7-16	2	LakeSh g			67	3⅝	3 5-16	3⅝	+5-16
11	4⅛	Landmk		75	25	9⅝	8⅞	9	
11½	5⅝	Laneco .20a	1.8	5	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
16¼	10⅞	LazKap n.40	3.0	6	39	13⅝	13½	13½	
24	15⅞	LeaRnl s.60	2.9	8	18	20⅞	20	20⅞	+ ⅜
6½	3	LeePh		9	55	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	12	LehighP		4	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
6⅛	2¼	LeisureT		3	23	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ¼
8⅞	5	LibtyFb .56t	18.	3	18	5½	5⅜	5½	— ¼
12	6	Lightolr .24	2.4	5	11	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ¼
8⅞	6	LilliAnn .24	3.4	10	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
10½	4	LincAm		10	58	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
3⅝	1⅜	LloydsE			2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
3½	2¼	Lodge .08e	2.7	8	15	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
29⅝	17½	Lohmn 1.20	5.5	10	7	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
37⅝	13	LoewT wt			158	32	30⅝	32	+ ⅜
17	10⅛	Logicon		9	31	15½	14⅝	15½	+ ⅜
26	15⅞	LaGenS 1.05	4.3	7	1	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
8½	3⅝	LundyEl		8	46	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ½
5¼	2⅛	LynchCp		2	5	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
		— M—M—M —							
6½	3⅝	MPO		8	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7	5	Macks .20	3.5	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2½	1¼	Macrod		30	60	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
19⅜	17	MePS 1.84	10.	5	5	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
16¼	7½	Mngood		15	4	14⅝	14½	14½	— ¼
12⅞	6⅛	ManrC .60	4.8	7	51	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅜
1 15-16	⅝	Marinda		6	58	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16	
21⅞	18⅝	Marm pf2.25	11.		10	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
13	4¼	Marshin		18	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
17⅛	9	MartPr .40	4.4	6	7	9⅛	9	9	
13½	6⅛	MasInd .20	2.3		12	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅜
9¾	5¼	Masters		4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ½
37½	16¼	MtlRsh s.20	.5	19	44	u39⅝	36¾	39⅝	+2¼
17⅛	9½	Matrix s		14	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2¼	MaulTec .14	3.5	80	14	4	4	4	
1 13-16	⅝	McCro wt			20	½	½	½	+1-16
10⅛	3⅜	McCulO		9	1419	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
5¼	2⅝	McKeon		3	12	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ½
23½	14½	Means 1.20	5.9	7	94	21	19⅝	20¼	+ ¾
11¼	8¼	Medalst .54	5.4	5	29	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	MedalnGp		15	15	6¼	6	6¼	
27¾	18⅝	MediaG .72	3.0	7	33	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+ ¼
19⅛	10½	Macnon n.24	1.4	7	29	17¼	17	17	
12⅝	7⅝	Mapoint .28	3.2	3	58	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	12	MEMCo 1	7.2	6	5	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
13⅝	8½	MercSL .58b	5.0	5	42	10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ¼
12	7⅛	MetPro .15	1.5	8	7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
37⅞	19¾	Metpth .32	1.4	53	30	23½	22⅝	23½	+ ¾
5⅝	2½	Metrocar		27	9	4¼	4¼	4¼	
2⅝	1⅝	MichGen		16	50	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
12¼	5⅝	MchSug .40	3.5	7	47	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
10⅛	6	MidldCo .30	3.2	4	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
23¼	9¼	MidlGls .40b	3.6	7	20	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ½
51	42⅝	MinP pf 5	11.		z25	46	46	46	+1
77	66	MinP pf7.36	11.		z130	66	d63	66	
8	2⅝	MissnIT		6	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	28	MitchIE s.20	.7	16	290	29⅝	28½	29	+ ⅛
24½	12⅝	MiteCp .60	2.7	8	20	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	MonMo .44	8.0	6	5	5½	5¼	5½	
19⅝	12⅝	Moog .40b	2.5	11	9	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅜
10½	6⅛	MtgGth .86e	9.6	12	1	9	9	9	
7	4½	MortnSh .32	6.4	4	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
11	8	MottSM .20	2.5	4	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
27	16⅝	MtVMll 1a	4.1	4	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Movielab .52t	11.	4	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		— N—N—N —							
18⅝	11	NFC n .20	1.3	11	14	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
15¼	9¼	Napco .20	1.5	8	9	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ¼
11⅞	4⅝	Nardo .24	2.7	7	7	9	8⅞	9	
14⅝	10⅞	NCnvSt n.60	4.4	9	15	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ¼
12⅝	5¼	NatEdu .68t	6.0	5	15	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	12⅝	NtHltE		8	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
6⅞	1⅝	NKinney			1901	6⅝	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅜
10½	5	NtPatent			366	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
7½	5	NtSecR .60a	8.4	7	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
6⅛	3⅝	NtSolnn .24	5.3	4	1	4½	4½	4½	
14⅝	3⅞	NetsLB .72t	7.0	9	58	10⅜	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	NestLM .05e	1.5	31	10	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅜	Nidria .06e	3.2	9	27	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
23½	10⅝	NMxAr .30e	1.6	48	34	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	— ¼
8⅞	6⅛	NProc .55e	7.7	7	52	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
29¼	20⅝	NYTim .90	4.0	10	30	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅜
12½	5⅝	NewbE .50	4.4		26	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
14⅝	10¼	Newcor s.56	4.3	6	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
9-16	3-16	Newcrp wt			1	¼	¼	¼	
30⅞	18⅝	NiagFSv .94	4.1	6	8	23	22½	23	+ ½
2⅞	1¼	Noelind			10	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+ ¼
5⅞	3⅝	Nolex		13	44	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12¾	7½	Norin .40	4.0	3	5	10	9⅞	10	
13	10⅝	Nori pf 1.50	13.		1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
13⅞	6½	Nortek .08	1.1	5	46	7	6⅞	7	
23⅞	15	NoARoy .24	1.3	6	17	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅞
18	8⅝	NoCdO g		26	170	17½	17	17	— ¼
13¼	10⅝	NostBk n1.08	9.7	5	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
19⅞	9⅞	NuclDta		7	14	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
41⅝	20½	Numac g.07i			137	38¼	37¼	37½	— ½
		— O—O—O —							
9⅞	2⅝	OEA .20e	2.9	13	3	7	7	7	+ ⅛
17⅛	9¼	Oakwd .12b	.8	6	36	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
8	4⅝	ObArt .24	4.8	6	8	5	5	5	
12⅝	9	OhSealy s.64	6.2	7	4	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅜
10	5⅞	OilaInd .40e	4.6	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
48	25	OOklep		20	z280	42⅞	42½	42⅞	— ⅛
14	7½	OrioleH .40a	3.5	4	19	11½	11	11½	+ ⅜
4	2⅛	Ormand		7	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	OversSec			9	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅜
7⅝	2½	OxfordFI		2	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	4½	OzarkA .15e		4	29	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		— P—Q —							
3¾	⅞	PF Ind			79	2⅛	2	2⅛	
⅜	⅛	PNBMt wt			2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
16¼	12⅝	PGEpfA 1.50	11.		8	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
13⅜	10	PGEpfC 1.25	11.		7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	10	PGEpfD 1.25	12.		21	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
14	10	PGEpfE 1.25	12.		24	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ¼
13⅝	9⅝	PGEpfG 1.20	11.		5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
27½	20	PGEpfW 2.57	12.		20	22	21⅞	22	— ½
25½	18⅝	PGEpfV 2.32	12.		16	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅞
27⅝	19⅞	PGEpfT 2.54	12.		17	22¼	21⅞	22	— ¼
29⅝	20⅝	PGEpfS 2.62	12.		21	23	22½	22½	— ⅜
12½	8⅝	PGEpfH 1.12	12.		53	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
25⅝	19⅝	PGEpfR 2.37	12.		2	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
21⅞	16	PGEpfO 2	12.		13	17½	17	17	— ⅜
21½	15	PGEpfM 1.96	11.		183	17⅝	16⅞	17½	+1
24	17⅝	PGEpfL 2.25	12.		5	19	18⅞	19	+ ½
22⅝	16½	PGEpfK 2.04	11.		27	18	17⅞	18	
24⅝	18	PGEpfJ 2.32	12.		12	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
12¼	8⅞	PGEpfI 1.09	12.		9	9⅛	d 8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
47	34	PacLt pf4.36	12.		z100	36	36	36	— ⅜
48⅝	35½	PacLt pf4.40	12.		z210	37	36	37	+1¼
47	34	PacLt pf4.50	12.		z30	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
50½	38	PacLt pf4.75	12.		z80	39	39	39	—1
29	13⅝	PacTrst 1	4.4	11	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
54	46	PacPL pf 5	10.		z300	50	47	48½	+1¾
15⅝	9⅝	PacScle .40	2.9	7	84	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	14⅛	PageP g n			312	20½	20	20½	+ ⅜
40¼	27⅞	PallCp .52	1.3	16	32	u40⅝	39½	40⅝	+1⅛
5¼	3½	Pantast .30	7.1	9	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
24⅛	13⅝	Paradyn n		23	65	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞	+ ¼
19¼	11	ParkCh .60a	4.1	4	4	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
8¼	3⅝	ParkEl		10	39	u 8⅝	8	8¼	+ ¼
30⅝	22	Parsons s 1	3.5	10	68	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	4½	PatFash .10e	1.8	4	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
14	7	Patagon		5	10	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ¼
10⅝	5⅛	PeerTu .32b	3.2	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
2	⅝	PenDix wt			10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20⅝	10½	PenEM .80a	4.6	6	102	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
4⅝	2⅝	PECp .55t	17.	20	76	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
24¼	14⅝	PenRE 1.65	7.5	10	8	22	21⅝	22	+ ¼
6¼	3½	PenobS .20	4.0	6	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
12	10⅝	Penril n .15	1.3	11	10	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
1½	1	Pentron		8	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
32⅝	25⅝	PepBoys 1b	3.4	5	12	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅜
23⅝	13	PepCom .80	4.8	6	6	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ¼
14⅝	9½	Perini .40	3.4	7	13	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
18¼	13⅝	PetLew s		13	324	17⅝	17	17½	— ⅛
13⅝	10	PetLe pf1.45	13.		36	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	PhILD .68r	9.4	3	11	7¼	7¼	7¼	
4¼	2	Phoenix			5	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
16⅞	7⅛	PicNPay .32	2.5	7	6	13½	13	13	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	PionrSys		18	57	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2½	PionTx .20i			9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅝	5⅛	PitWVa .56	11.	7	7	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
38½	24⅞	Pittway 1.65	5.3	6	79	31¼	31	31	
7⅞	4⅛	Pizzaln n		13	227	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
37	21⅝	PlacrDv g1a			4	32	31⅝	32	+ ½
10	5⅝	Plantind		24	103	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9½	7⅛	PlyGm .40b	4.7	4	6	8½	8¼	8½	
3⅝	2⅝	PlymR A			1	2½	2½	2½	
2½	1⅝	PlymR B			2	2	2	2	— ⅛
2	⅝	Polaron		2	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
24	14⅝	PostCp n .50	2.7	9	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
23½	12⅝	PrairieO g		22	24	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
14⅝	10⅝	PrattLmb 1.10	8.6	6	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
29	23⅝	PrtL pf 2.25	8.7		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ½
7⅝	4¼	PrattRd .30	6.5	6	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
27	20⅝	PrenHa 1.48	6.4	8	11	23¼	22¾	23⅛	+ ¼
5¼	2⅝	PresRtA		1	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¼	PresRtB		1	10	4	4	4	
16⅝	10½	PrpCT 1.42e	9.5	18	4	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
12½	9½	ProvGas .92	9.2	6	3	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
7⅝	3¼	PrdRE .07i		29	1	5½	5½	5½	— ½
24⅝	19⅝	PgSP pfC2.34	12.		2	19½	19½	19½	
16⅛	7⅝	PulteH s .32	2.4	3	62	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ⅜
10¼	4⅝	PuntaG		6	35	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
13⅝	9½	Punta pf1.10	11.		8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
8⅝	6⅛	QualInn n.40e	5.7	2	17	7¼	7	7	— ¼
10	6⅝	Quebcr g.25e	2.4		13	u10½	10⅛	10½	+ ½
		— R—R—R —							
4⅝	2½	REDM		5	34	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	RET			47	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
46⅝	42½	RET pf 4.38	10.		2	44	44	44	
18	9	RHMed .20r	1.4	9	32	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
3⅝	2¼	RSC .10	3.2	13	14	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
8	5	Ragan .10e	1.8	7	44	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
23¼	13⅛	RnchEx .30e	1.5	8	18	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+ ¾
39⅞	11⅝	RangrO g			254	38⅝	36¾	38¼	+ ⅛
36⅝	23⅝	Ransbrg 1.20	3.7	8	4	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	— ⅛
4	2	RapAm wt			18	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	RathP			66	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
24⅝	14	RayInd .40	1.8	15	96	22⅝	21	22⅝	+ ¾
5⅝	2¼	Reading			2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
21¾	15	REInv 1.60	8.1	10	6	20	19½	19⅞	+ ¼
12⅝	9⅝	RltIncT 1.25e	13.		4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅞	2⅝	ReevesT		11	150	4½	4½	4½	
6¼	4	RefaTr .28	5.5	3	7	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
23½	14⅝	RemAr 1a	4.6	6	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
9½	5⅝	RepGyp s.24	3.8	3	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
44⅛	34¼	RepNY 2	5.6	5	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
24¼	19½	RNY pf 2.12	10.		3	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
19½	11⅝	ReshCot .24	1.8	8	59	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ¼
54⅝	20½	Resrt A		4	528	27¾	26¾	27⅝	+ ½
22⅝	11¼	Resrt wt			87	14	13½	13⅝	— ¼
83⅝	27	Resrt B		5	z800	38	37	38	+ ¾
4⅝	2⅛	RestAssc		6	2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	5½	RexNore		8	51	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	14⅝	RialOil n		16	29	23½	23	23⅛	
9⅝	4	RibletP .12	2.7	3	17	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
8¼	3⅝	Richton .44	11.	19	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	
61¾	29⅝	RileyCo		11	9	61¾	61¾	61¾	
34¼	21⅜	RioAlgo g1.50			13	24½	24	24½	+ ⅞
14⅝	5½	Robntch			41	6¾	6⅛	6⅝	+ ½
8⅝	4⅝	Robln .12	2.1	5	11	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
15⅛	10	Rockway 1b	8.4	4	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
28⅛	18	Rogers s.12	.6	12	18	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	RoncoT		18	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5⅝	4¼	Rossmr		7	26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	RoyPalm			1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3	1⅛	Rusco			57	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	RBW Cp		4	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
16¼	10	Russell .56	5.1	4	10	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
		— S—S—S —							
6¼	3½	SFM .24	6.0	8	1	4	4	4	
12¼	8¼	SGL .30b	2.9	6	8	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	SMD		3	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6	4	SSP			1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	9⅝	Salem .40a	2.5	9	13	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
10	6¾	SDgo pf .88	11.		2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
98¾	76½	SDgo pf9.84	12.		z200	79	78	79	+1½
24⅞	18⅝	SDgo pf2.47	12.		29	20⅝	19½	20½	+1¼
27	20⅝	SDgo pf2.68	12.		3	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ¼
24⅝	17¼	SFrRE 1.76	7.3	16	14	24	23⅝	24	
3	9-16	SFRE wt			36	2⅛	2	2	— ⅜
22¼	18	SanJW 1.68	8.1	5	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	5½	Sandgte .40	5.0	6	15	8	8	8	— ⅛
6⅝	4¼	ScheibE .56	13.	18	57	4⅝	d 4¼	4⅜	
20⅞	13⅝	Schnult 1a	5.6	4	8	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
9⅝	2⅛	Schiller		6	6	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	SchoolP .40	6.5	61	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅜
4½	2½	Schrodr .04i		66	5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
4½	2⅝	SciMat .18	3.2	7	53	3⅝	2⅞	3⅛	
59⅝	20⅛	ScurryR g		10	4	55	54	55	
13⅝	5⅝	Sealctro .94t	6.8	7	21	u13⅞	13½	13⅞	
1½	⅜	Seaport			15	1	1	1	
6⅛	2⅝	SearsInd		7	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	SecMtg		11	18	3½	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Selas .36	5.0	8	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1⅞	1⅛	SelIgAsc		6	20	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7¼	5⅛	Semtch .20b	3.4	9	10	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
8	4⅝	Srvisco .40	5.9	4	18	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
5	2⅝	Servo			5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
8⅝	4½	ShaerS .40a	6.8	4	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	
11⅞	7½	Sharon s .50	4.2	7	40	u11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
6¼	4⅝	Showin .40	8.6	5	36	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	2½	SheltrR		4	49	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	Shopwell		7	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
29⅞	18⅝	Showbt 1	5.0	7	16	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	15½	Sierrcln .30	1.0	13	60	u29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+1⅜
8⅝	6⅝	Silco s .28	4.1	6	73	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
20½	10¼	Sigma .40	3.3	6	15	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
9¼	5½	Sikes A .45e	6.9	3	11	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
22	10¼	Silolnc .10e	.5	6	12	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
7⅝	3⅝	Silvrcst		45	53	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Solitron		12	34	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
28½	23⅝	SonderB .40	1.4	9	20	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	6⅛	SorgPap .33e	3.3	3	4	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Soundsn .40	5.9	3	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	8¼	SCEd pf1.06	11.		8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13	9	SCEd pf1.08	10.		43	10½	9⅝	10⅛	+1
13⅝	10	SCEd pf1.19	12.		10	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
16⅝	12⅛	SCEd pf1.45	11.		11	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
19⅝	17⅛	SCEd pf1.30	6.9		24	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
93	85¼	SCEd pf8.54	9.3		280	91⅜	91½	91⅝	+3⅜
25⅝	19	SCEd pf2.30	11.		33	21⅜	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅜
25	18⅝	SCEd pf2.21	11.		26	20½	19⅞	20½	+1
85⅞	64	SCEd pf7.58	11.		240	69⅞	69⅝	69⅞	+4⅝
98⅞	72	SCEd pf8.70	11.		30	81	80⅛	80⅛	+1
100	76	SCEd pf8.96	11.		24	83⅝	82⅝	83⅝	+3⅝
9⅝	7¼	SwFlBk .50	6.3	5	27	8	7⅞	7⅞	
15	6⅛	Spector .43e	4.2	4	11	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
6	3½	Spectro .19i	4.1		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅝	4	SpedOP .20r	4.2	8	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Spencer .16	4.3	6	26	3⅝	3⅝	3¾	
27	18⅝	StCoasa 1.60	7.9	7	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
18⅛	6⅛	StdMelt		158	63	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅜
33	20⅜	StdShr 1.22i	4.4	6	20	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅜
9⅝	5⅝	Stange .20	3.2	7	28	6⅞	6¼	6¼	
5⅝	3¼	Stanwd		3	12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	11⅛	StarSup s.80	5.6	4	2	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Stardust			11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
11	3½	StarrtHo .30	7.5	4	1	4	4	4	
8⅝	4⅛	Steelmt .24b	3.4	4	9	7	6⅞	7	
23½	16¼	StepnCh .92	4.4	7	1	21	21	21	
2⅛	⅝	SterlBcp wt			1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅞	1	SterlEl		6	132	1⅛	1	1⅛	
3¼	2¼	SterlExt .05i			1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
3½	2	Stevknit			11	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
22⅝	6¼	StrutW .30b	1.4	28	256	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
3½	2⅝	SueAnn .24	8.7	6	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5½	3⅝	SunCityl .25	6.3	6	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
17⅞	8⅝	Sunair .60a	5.8	5	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
47⅝	15⅝	Sundnc .16b	.4		265	45⅝	43¼	45¼	+1
16⅝	10⅞	SupFdS .40b	3.3	7	37	12	11½	12	+ ⅜
12¼	5¼	Suplnd s .25	4.7	4	54	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
11½	6½	SupSurg .32	4.5	5	5	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
45	29⅝	Supron s .24	.5	28	150	44⅝	43⅜	44⅝	+ ⅝
7¼	3½	Susqueh		6	59	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
10½	8¼	Susqh pf 1	12.		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
7¼	3⅝	Synloy .30b	4.3	9	53	7⅛	7	7	
44⅛	30⅜	Syntex 1.10	3.0	10	1547	37⅝	36⅝	37	— ⅜
24⅛	18⅛	Syscos .40	2.0	7	7	20⅞	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	10⅝	SystEng		12	227	16⅝	15½	16½	+ ⅞
		— T—T—T —							
9⅛	5⅜	TEC .40	6.8	7	9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	TFI		7	172	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅜
19⅛	9¼	TabPd .20	1.4	6	5	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
14	8	TandB .40	3.2	6	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
10	5¼	Tannel .28b	4.9	4	33	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
14⅝	10	Tasty 1.20b	11.		1	10½	10½	10½	
4	1¼	TechSym		10	82	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	4	TechOp		9	7	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ¼
4⅛	1⅝	TechTp .52t	24.		18	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
6½	3⅝	Techrol .24	4.2	5	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
62½	27	TelonR		55	20	58⅛	57½	58⅛	+ ¾
32	15⅞	Telflex .40	1.5	11	8	26⅝	26⅛	26½	
22¼	13⅝	Telsci .60	4.0	10	51	15	14⅞	15	
3⅝	1⅝	Tenna			42	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
7¼	3⅝	Tenney s		7	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Tensor		3	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	TerraC .10i			370	u10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
13⅝	5¼	TetraT			8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
13⅝	7½	TexlAir .16	1.9	7	58	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	+ ¼
51¾	40½	TxPL pf4.56	10.		z100	44½	43½	44½	+1⅞
1	½	ThorCp			37	11-16	⅝	⅝	—1-16
5⅝	2⅝	Thorofar .04e	1.1	6	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	3¼	ThreeD .20b	4.7	4	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ¼
7½	3	Tidwell		5	109	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ½
8⅝	4⅝	TobKtz n.25	4.5	4	27	5½	5¼	5½	
42	32	TolEd pf4.25	13.		z100	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ¼
80⅝	65	TolEd pf8.32	12.		z130	68	68	68	+3
10⅝	4⅝	ToppsG .21i			10	5	5	5	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	TorlnCp .80	6.2	5	x1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	12⅝	TotlPet s.32			557	25⅝	24¼	24⅞	— ½
19¼	6⅛	TotPet wt			247	17⅝	14⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2¼	TownCtry		9	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	16⅛	Towner n.01e	.0	56	126	u25	24	24⅞	+ ⅜
8½	4⅝	TrnsLux .10e	1.7	6	23	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	7¼	TransOil .05e	.4		84	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	Tredwy .20	2.8	7	9	7¼	7¼	7¼	
9⅝	7	TriSM .80	9.0	4	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
18⅞	9⅝	TrioCp .20	1.6	9	20	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
14⅝	8½	TritnOG n			116	13½	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
10⅝	6¼	TuboMx s		12	253	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
31	26	TurnrC 2	7.3	6	1	27½	27½	27½	
7⅝	3½	TwinFr .20	5.0	6	46	4	3⅞	4	
		— U—U—U —							
12½	7⅛	U&I		51	2	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	UDS			5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	UIP .24	4.6	9	137	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	UNA .20	4.0	3	17	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
8¼	5¼	Unimax		12	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17⅞	12½	UAirPd .64b	3.8	9	13	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ¾
17⅛	11	UnCosF .72	5.8	7	7	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
2½	1⅝	UnFoods .10e	5.0	40	44	2	1⅞	2	
8½	6¼	UNICp pf			3	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
8	5	URepln .23r	6.1		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	USAir wt			21	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
40½	27¼	USAir pf 3	11.		3	28½	28	28½	
16¼	9⅝	USFiltr .36	2.5	8	262	14½	13	14½	+1⅜
11⅝	7¼	UnRItT .87e	9.4	11	47	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
⅛	1-64	UnRItT wt			17	1-64	1-64	1-64	
4	2⅛	USRdium		15	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
11⅝	6½	UnityB		8	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
7½	3⅝	UnivCla .05	.7	5	28	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
23⅝	11⅜	UnivRs .32	1.4	22	196	23	21⅜	23	+1⅜
11⅝	8⅝	UnivRu .72	8.0	6	5	9	9	9	+ ⅛
		— V—V—V —							
10	4⅝	Valle's .81t	16.	14	10	5	4⅞	5	
16	7⅝	Valmac .80	9.3		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅝	5½	Valspar .36	4.6	6	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	ValueL .06e	2.2		56	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Verit		5	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
23⅛	16½	VermtA .32b	1.6	9	6	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
9¼	5	Vernitrn .18	1.4	6	94	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6½	3	Verlipie		5	6	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
9½	1½	Vesely		200	23	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
4⅝	2⅝	VintageE		3	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	4½	Virco .16b	3.6	5	2	4½	4½	4½	
12⅝	6⅝	Vishay		8	90	11⅛	10½	11	+ ¼
6⅝	4¼	VisualG .16	3.2	9	x35	5	4½	5	+ ⅛
5⅝	2½	VolMer .12e	2.5	5	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	
13⅛	8⅛	Voplex .52	5.9	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	3½	VulcCp .20a	3.6	4	18	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
		— W—W—W —							
7½	2⅝	WTC .02i		53	26	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅛	6½	Wackht .40b	5.2	6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	WadelEq			3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
29½	18⅝	Walnoco s.12	.4	49	799	27⅝	25¾	27½	+1⅛
18⅛	13⅝	Walbr n.05e	.3	8	92	18⅜	17⅝	18⅛	+ ¾
9⅝	4	WaltcS .12	2.8	13	31	4⅞	4¼	4¼	
31⅛	17	Wang B s.16	.5	25	333	u31½	30⅛	31⅝	+1⅛
30⅛	18¼	Wang C s.06	.2	23	43	29⅝	28⅞	29⅝	+ ½
13½	8⅝	WardsCo .20	2.2	3	16	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
2⅝	1½	WshHm		5	12	1⅜		1⅜	+ ⅛
26⅝	20⅛	WshPst s.36	1.8	7	81	20⅛	d19⅝	19⅝	— ¾
31⅝	20⅝	WRIT 2.12	7.9	14	18	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅜
20⅛	14⅝	Wlhtrd n		15	79	20⅝	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
19½	8⅝	WeldTu .30b	1.8	7	37	17	16½	16¾	+ ⅜
5⅝	4	Wellco .12e	2.4		35	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
10	6½	WescoFn .38	4.5	6	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	15⅝	Wstbrn p s.70	3.0		189	23	21⅞	23	+ ½
38⅝	13¼	WstFln .52	2.0	3	91	26	25½	26	+ ½
15⅝	9	WPacRR n		2	18	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	3⅞	Whippny .20	2.0		15	10⅛	10	10⅛	
7½	4⅝	WhitCbl .40	8.0	4	6	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Whitehall		7	29	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12⅝	3¼	Wichita .45i	3.8	40	29	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
20	9¼	Wmhous .70	4.0	10	8	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
3⅛	1½	WilsnB .15i			31	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
22	11	Wincorp .40	2.8	36	7	14½	14¼	14¼	
14½	7⅝	Wdstrm n .40	7.5	4	15	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
11½	5⅝	WkWear .40	3.9	6	53	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
19	11½	Wrathr .05e	.3		84	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
1 11-16	¾	WrightH g			52	1 5-16	1⅜	1¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	11	Wynns s .48	3.4	6	39	14¼	13½	14¼	+ ⅝
15	11⅛	WymBn .72	5.9	6	15	12⅝	12	12⅝	
		— X—Y—Z —							
6⅞	2½	Xonics			10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅜
11½	6½	Zimmer .36	5.2	3	17	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, November 27, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
9260	Abit Prce	$17⅝	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
6750	Agnico E	$7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
400	Agra Ind A	485	480	480	
42858	Alta Gas A	$26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
400	Algo Cent	$20	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
62286	Am Bonzo	$36⅝	34⅝	35	—1¼
3140	Andres W A	$10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
50	Argus C pr	$6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
150	Asbestos	$38	38	38	— ⅛
2660	Atco A	$18	17	18	+1⅛
11395	BP Can	$40¼	38⅝	38⅝	—1⅛
37131	Bank N S	$23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
800	Baton B	$12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
4300	Bralor Res	$19½	18½	18½	— ⅛
1380	Bramalea	$17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅜
7240	Brenda M	$23¼	22	23¼	+ 1
5780	BCFP	$23	22½	22½	— ¼
4739	BC Phone	$16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅜
13815	Brunswk	$9⅝	9⅛	9½	+ ⅜
100	Budd Con	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
800	CAE	$13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
52085	Cad Frv	$18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
2897	Cal Pow A	$44⅞	43⅝	44⅞	+1⅛
1505	Camflo	$14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
34500	C Nor West	$16½	16⅛	16⅛	
50	C Packrs	$29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
4014	Can Perm	$19⅛	18½	19⅛	+ ⅜
1708	Can Trust	$22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅜
866	C Tung	$20½	20½	20½	
100	CCablesy A	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
900	Cdn Cel	$8⅝	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅛
11990	CI Bk Com	$25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
9652	CP Inve	$35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅜
4462	Cdn Tire A	$25⅞	25	25⅞	+ 1
9750	C Uilties	$18⅛	18	18⅛	
512	Candel Oil	$56½	55	55	— 2
4650	Cara	$14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅜
2850	Cassiar	$12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
2425	Celanese	$5	5	5	
8800	Cherokee	$12¼	11½	12¼	+ ⅜
2640	Con Distrb	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
38592	Cons Gas	$26⅛	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
4880	Con Fardy	335	325	335	+15
1186	Conwest	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ¼
63460	Coseka R	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
5575	Craigmt	$6⅝	6	6¼	
3158	Crush Intl	$12	11½	11½	
12950	Cyprus	$13⅞	13	13⅞	+ ⅜
17125	Czar Res	$16½	16	16	— ⅛
36125	Daon Dev	$13¼	12⅞	13	+ ½
200	Daon A	$7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
13108	Denison	$35½	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
4522	Dicknsn	$8	7⅝	7⅝	
2875	D Bridge	$35	34⅝	34⅝	
4235	Dofasco A	$32	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
12178	Dom Store	$18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
55112	Du Pont A	$23¼	23	23	+ ⅛
10450	Dylex L A	$9½	9⅛	9⅝	+ ¼
600	Electhom A	395	390	390	— 5
2050	Emco	$10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
8050	Falcon C	$8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
8430	Fibrg Nlk A	$69	68	68⅝	+1¼
600	Fed Ind A	$7	6⅞	7	
5540	Francana	$12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
113	Fraser	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
1876	G M Res	$6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
180	G Distrb A	$7	7	7	
11600	Gibraltar	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
100	Goodyear	$18½	18½	18½	
60	Graff G	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
3808	Granduc	210	200	200	—10
2200	GL Forest	$43	42	43	+ 1
100	Greyhnd	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
1400	H Group A	430	420	430	+10
4950	Hard Crp A	270	255	255	+ 5
42435	Harlequin	$20½	19	20⅛	+1⅛
4825	Hawker	$16	16	16	— ¼
242	Hayes D	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5679	H Bay Co	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
49343	IAC	$11	10½	10½	— ⅛
4800	Indal	$11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	+ ¼
25	Inglis	$12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
30	Inland Gas	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
25	Int Mogul	$6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
10613	Intpr Pipe	$17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
2850	Ivaco	$16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜
7400	Jannock	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
42835	Kaiser Re	$31	29⅝	30⅜	+1⅛
9350	Kam Kotla	$5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
200	Kelsey H	$22½	22½	22½	
21385	Kerr Add	$12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ¼
7002	Labatt A	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
6560	Lacana	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
2100	LOnt Cem	$5	495	5	+ 5
4000	LL Lac	495	490	495	— 5
100	Lob Co A	380	380	380	+ 5
500	Mclan H A	$20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
9509	MB Ltd	$22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
1500	Est Mirtlc	184	184	184	
6900	Mitel Corp	$14½	14	14	— ⅜
4282	Molson A	$23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ¼
200	Molson B	$22½	22½	22½	
22791	Moore	$34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ¼
3800	Murphy	$29	28⅝	29	
508	Nat Trust	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
121415	Noranda	$20⅞	20	20½	+ ⅜
55536	Norcen	$30¼	29½	29⅝	— ¼
1145	NTecm B w	$30⅝	29½	30⅜	+1⅛
112	Nowsco W	$40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ¼
64638	Oakwood P	$16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
60975	Ocelot B	$30⅛	30	30⅛	— ¼
4620	Oshawa A	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
15744	Page Pet	$24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
2340	Pamour A	$7½	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
68	PanCan P	$64⅝	63	63	
18	Patino N V	$22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
34080	Pembina	$10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	
1820	Petrofina	$46½	46	46⅛	— ¼
16345	Pevlo Oils	$18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
42525	Place G	325	300	320	+20
5975	Placer	$38	37	37⅝	+1⅝
24340	Ram	$11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
520	Redpath	$12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
500	Rd Stenhs A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
1949	Reichhold	$12¼	12¼	12¼	
12700	Revnu Prp	145	135	135	
2615	Roman	$48	47	47	— ¼
3600	Rothman	$19½	19½	19½	
69590	Sceptre	$10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
3300	Scotts A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
50135	Shell Can	$35⅝	34¼	34¼	— 1
33045	Sherritt	$11	10⅞	10⅞	
100	Sigma	$32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ¼
3145	S Sears A	$6⅝	6½	6½	
2900	Slater Stl	$14¼	14	14	
200	Southm	$28¼	28¼	28¼	
34680	Stelco A	$25½	25⅛	25¼	
7750	Steep R	415	400	415	+15
27887	Sulpetro B	$18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅜
301	Suncor pr	$27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
22	Taro	$12	12	12	— ⅛
59175	Teck Cor A	$21	20	20¼	+ ⅜
14093	Teck Cor B	$20	19	19⅛	+ ⅜
300	Teledyne	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
6426	Tex Can	$85½	82	83½	+ 2
21100	Thom N A	$14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅛
24381	Tor Dm Bk	$22½	21½	22⅛	+1¼
629	Torstar B	$21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
4475	Traders A	$15	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
4375	Trns Mt	$11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
24930	TrCan PL	$24½	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅝
24282	Turbo Cl B	$18	17⅝	17⅝	
15357	UGas A	$11⅝	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
8475	Union Oil	$39⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
2800	U Keno	$23¼	21⅝	23	+1⅛
15600	U Siscoe	$12⅝	12	12¼	+ ¼
275	Un Carbid	$23¼	23¼	23¼	
400	Van Der	$6⅛	6¼	6⅛	+ ⅜
1650	Verstl Cor	$19	18½	19	+ ⅜
250	Weldwod	$20½	19⅝	20½	+1¼
704	West Mine	$8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅜
1805	Weston	$23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
10024	Woodwd A	$22	22	22	+ ¼
1950	Yk Bear	$10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼

Total sales 6,364,745 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, November 27, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
108	AlgomaSt	$28	28	28	
7336	Bnk Mont	$22⅞	22	22⅞	+ ⅜
633	Can Cmt	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
500	Canron	$13	13	13	+ ½
800	Con Bath	$13½	12¾	12⅞	— ¼
22400	Dom TxtA	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
400	FCA Int	295	295	295	
112	Imasco	$42	42	42	
5300	Power Cp	$14¼	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
2650	Royal Bk	$38⅝	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅜
2207	RoyTrstco	$14¼	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
600	Utd Asbest	475	465	475	+25

Total sales 666,470 shares.

Canadian Indexes

November 28, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	310.93	312.40
Toronto	1,695.00	1,688.10

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

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Div.cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= $ -.450 = Dfls. -.90) with Dfls. 4,17 net.

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Amsterdam, 21st November 1979.

Weekly net asset value
on November 26, 1979
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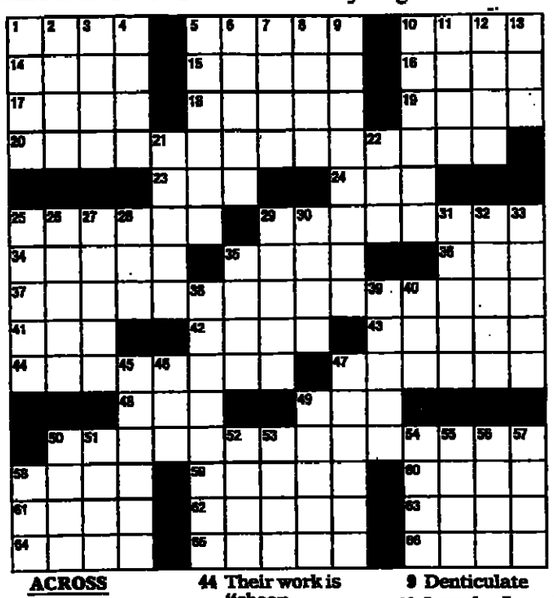
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1 Fiddler on the reef
5 Singers Coolidge and Hunter
10 Señora's domain
14 Frenchman's warning cry
15 Toughen
16 Cusp
17 "No man—— island"
18 K.P. utensil
19 Assign by design
20 They have "great eggspectations"
23 Site of Japan's Imperial Shrine
24 Kind of foil or gun
25 Progenitor
29 Has magnetic power
34 "All kidding——. . ."
35 Hershfield cartoon character
36 Asian gazelle
37 What 43 Across was once
41 Men and boys
42 Execrate
43 Peewee
44 Their work is "shear delight"
47 Architect Mies——Robe
48 Scenery chewer
49 Call in a game for two
50 Their "skin game" is legitimate
58 Scientist's notes
59 Tongue of many millions in India
60 Actor Bridges
61 Celebrated archer
62 Sultan's say-so
63 Hash-house sign
64 Part of N.B.
65 Galley-proof symbol
66 Fluoroscopist's aid

DOWN

1 Swank
2 ——ha-Shanah
3 Jai——
4 Judge's bench
5 Least green
6 Fatuous or feckless
7 Gang's home territory
8 Europe's is a bit larger than Brazil's
9 Denticulate
10 Item for James Wong Howe
11 Little, e.g.
12 Borg vs. Connors units
13 Fir feller
21 Ralph——of diamond fame
22 Title in India
25 "The——of glory . . ."
26 Needing a sunning
27 Town in Sicily
28 Author LeShan
29 Is contiguous
30 Floor covering
31 Like a gnu in a zoo
32 "What fools——mortals be!"
33 Less doubtful
35 Out yonder
38 Like an apperception test
39 Literally "man of the forest," for short
40 It may be iniquitous
45 Something to coin
46 Actress Dawber of "Mork and Mindy"
47 Shrinking one
49 Move like a canoe
50 Bell the cat
51 School founded by Henry VI
52 Estate in Margaret Mitchell's book
53 Colleague of Dwight
54 Alpine goat
55 Desiccate
56 Bye-bye
57 ——-Q, dance step
58 Society-page fledgling

Solution to Previous Puzzle

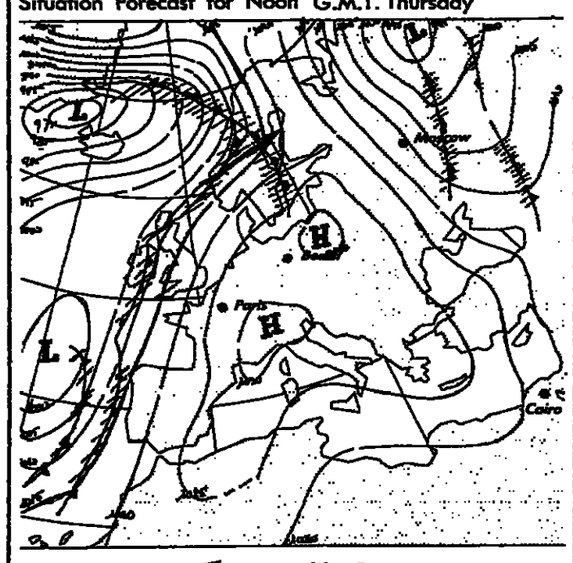
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D	R	O	P	S	A	L	I	N	E		A	L	E	S
D	A	W	S		S	A	L	E	M		B	E	T	S
		B	E	S	I	N		S	P	A	N			
C	O	O		H	A	E		S	O	M	E	D	A	Y
A	R	O	S	E				A	R	E	C	A		
T	E	M	P	E	S	T		D	O	T		F	E	W
		J	W	C	H		R	A	I	S	E			
C	O	O	L		O	R	D	E	R		A	N	T	E
O	P	A	L		R	E	A	S	S	E	S	S	E	D
R	E	T	A	I	N	E	R	S		S	H	I	N	E
A	R	E	N	T		R	Y	E		S	A	V	O	R
L	A	R	E	S		S	A	D		E	Y	E	R	

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	60	Fair	MADRID	14	57	Fair
AMSTERDAM	11	51	Misty	MIAMI	27	80	Cloudy
ANKARA	7	44	Overcast	MILAN	6	43	fair
ATHENS	14	57	Cloudy	MONTREAL	6	43	Rain
BEIRUT	14	57	Stormy	MOSCOW	1	33	Snow
BELGRADE	7	44	Overcast	MUNICH	8	46	Rain
BERLIN	5	41	Rain	NEW YORK	13	56	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	10	50	Fair	NICE	16	60	Fair
BUCHAREST	9	48	fair	OSLO	−2	28	Overcast
BUDAPEST	5	41	Overcast	PARIS	11	51	Fair
CASABLANCA	22	71	Fair	PRAGUE	4	39	Rain
KFBCOPENHAGEN	4	39	Rain	ROME	15	59	Misty
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	Fair	SOFIA	4	39	Cloudy
DUBLIN	15	59	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	1	33	Fair
EDINBURGH	13	55	Misty	TEHRAN	14	57	Fair
FLORENCE	12	53	Misty	TEL AVIV	19	66	Misty
FRANKFURT	10	50	Overcast	TOKYO	9	48	Misty
GENEVA	6	42	Misty	TUNIS	17	62	Cloudy
HELSINKI	−1	30	Snow	VIENNA	3	37	Rain
HOUSTON	26	79	Cloudy	WARSAW	4	39	Overcast
KFBISTANBUL	6	42	Rain	WASHINGTON	18	64	Fair
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Cloudy	ZURICH	7	44	Misty
LISBON	13	55	Fair				
LONDON	12	53	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	24	75	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; rest of others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday



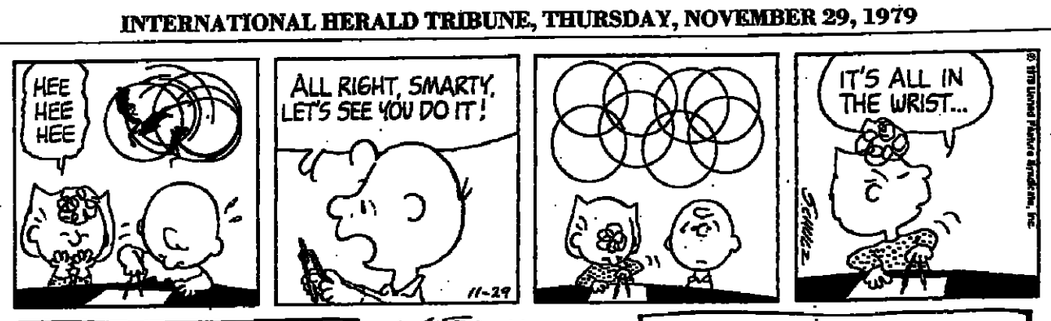
China to Replace Japan's Lan Lan

TOKYO, Nov. 28 (AP) — China will give Japan another female giant panda to replace Lan Lan, who died of uremic poisoning in September at Tokyo's Ueno Zoo, the Chinese news agency reported today.

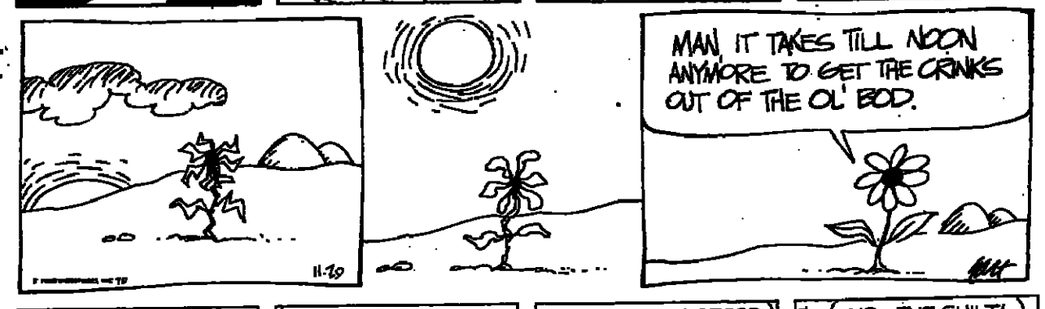
Lan Lan, one of two pandas given by China in 1972, was pregnant when she died, an autopsy showed. Her cub would have been the first born in captivity outside China. Millions of Japanese mourned the death of Lan Lan.

A Peking Zoo official said that the new panda, 95.5-kilogram Huan Huan, would make a good mate for the Ueno Zoo's remaining male panda, Kang Kang. She is nearly 7 years old, two years younger than Kang Kang, he added.

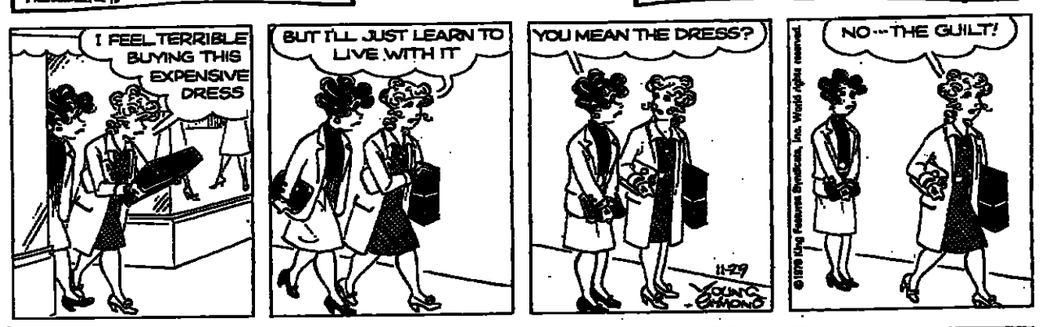
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



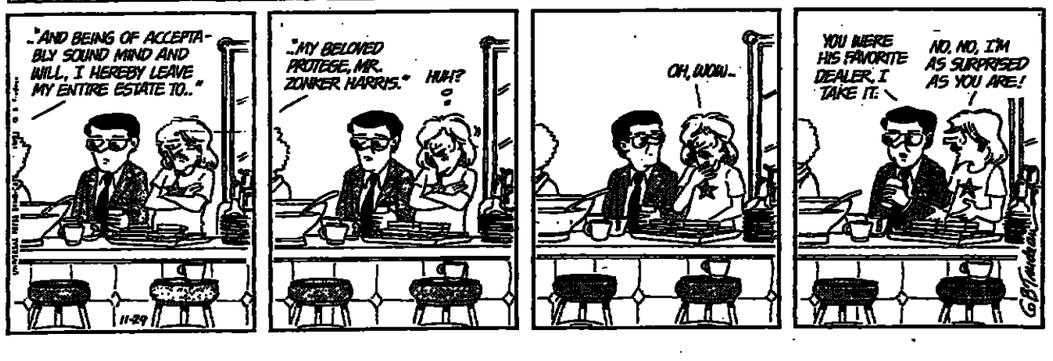
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LIBEE

SOYUM

PADIUN

RUMMUR



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

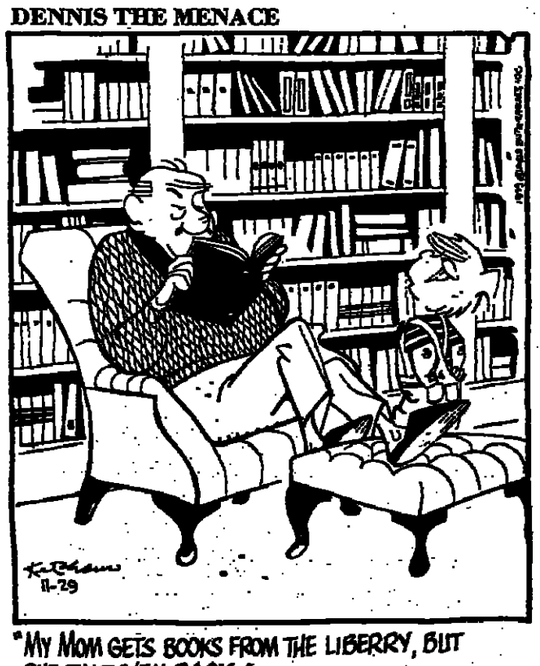
Answer: HE WAS ○○○○○○○ IN IT

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DINER AROMA COUPLE BUTANE
Answer: What one might be given at a track meet—THE RUNAROUND

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE WINE OF LIFE AND OTHER ESSAYS ON SOCIETIES, ENERGY AND LIVING THINGS

By Harold J. Morowitz. St. Martin's Press. 261 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

SOMEONE sent Harold J. Morowitz a birthday card that said "according to biochemists the materials that make up the human body are only worth 97 cents." Provoked by our fondness for depreciating ourselves, Morowitz, who is a professor of molecular biophysics and biochemistry, took up a catalog from a biochemical supply company and computed the cost of the human body if it had to be purchased at current market prices.

While some of our ingredients are relatively cheap — hemoglobin and albumin are only $3 a gram — others show the influence of inflation. Acetate kinase is $8,860 a gram, bradykinin $12,000 a gram, and follicle-stimulating hormone $4.8 million a gram. The "street price" of prolactin, the author remarks, is $17.5 million a gram.

By averaging all the constituents, Morowitz arrived at a figure of $6,000,015.44 for a medium-sized human body. We are all $6 million men. This does not include the cost of labor in assembling the body. Everyone knows how labor costs have risen, and the author says that putting one of us together would cost at least $6,000 trillion.

Cracker-Barrel Philosopher

This is a pretty fair example of what goes on in "The Wine of Life." Morowitz is a pleasing cracker-barrel philosopher of biochemistry and biophysics. While he is sometimes hortatory or homiletic, he is never aggressively didactic. And he is just sentimental or romantic enough to find eloquent metaphors in the relationship between science and everyday living.

"The Wine of Life" arrives with warm endorsements by Carl Sagan, R. Buckminster Fuller and Lewis Thomas. Modestly returning Thomas' compliment, Morowitz says: "He writes a tone poem to science; I wrote a Fodor's Guide to the little known sidestreets where unusual delicacies may be found."

His description of himself is accurate, which is an uncommonly good sign. In more than 50 short essays, he speculates on the sophistication of micro-organisms, the biochemical bases for humanism, the social answer to entropy, Frankenstein and recombinant DNA, the biological roots of prejudice, the surprisingly close similarity between the headshrinkers of the Jivaro tribe and those of the Freudian clan, the paradox of fire walkers, the question of human limits, sense and nonsense about nutrition, and the nature of splitters and lumpers in scientific research.

"Things left standing deteriorate," Morowitz writes in a typical piece, and then he meditates for a few pages on the micro-drama of deterioration, its causes, its colors, its rhythms, its consequences. Sometimes a moral emerges, sometimes not.

When he observes that "spontaneous processes tend toward a maximum of disorder," he sounds like a literary critic examining everybody's favorite objective correlative. Branching out into sociology, he says that men build unstable structures and leave it to women to maintain them. Order, Morowitz suggests, is a triumph of human effort over "a universal randomizing tendency inherent in things." Some of us, however, identify with and even cultivate that randomizing tendency in the name of identity.

In another of the essays in "The Wine of Life," the author takes the history of the record times for running the mile and extrapolates the curve to suggest that we have still better times ahead of us in artistic and scientific achievement. While the professor's positive thinking is a bit glib in a piece like this one, he balances it from time to time with a wry phenomenology. Writing about the evidence resulting from rat experiments, he observes that "the difference in life-style between rats and humans simply cannot be neglected."

"Nutrition seems to be like statistics," Morowitz says. "Everyone is an expert." He finds some of the testing agencies in the field misleading and describes the state of information about nutrition as indeterminate."

Fried foods, education and marriage are three factors that might be correlated with long life in one of the most exhaustive statistical investigations ever undertaken to figure that out, Morowitz says. There is no protein, according to him, in "protein-enriched" shampoos. And we eat too much salt because baby foods condition us to like the taste.

Cocktails and Convictions

One of the funniest pieces is "The Wine of Life" is the true story of two certified pathologists, an M.D. who was a cell physiologist, two Ph.D.s engaged in molecular biology research, one research assistant in biochemistry and one student all sitting down together to dinner in a restaurant in Quito, Ecuador. The engrossing topic of conversation before dinner was whether to order the cocktail for which the restaurant was famous, inasmuch as the ice in the drink was made from the dreaded local water.

According to their convictions, the various members of the party either drank or denied themselves the cocktail. The stomach disorder that resulted from the drink showed no correlation to the theories made.

Morowitz's scientific attitude is both illuminate and safeguarding. As we are accustomed to call the mystery of life. You can't ask for more than that.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Bolshoi Ballet To Tour Japan If Star Approves

MOSCOW, (AP) — The tension-scarred Bolshoi Ballet will again early next year, beginning with performances in Japan. The only hitch that still could mar the trip would be Japanese refusal to promise lead dancer Vladimir Vasilyev the kind of treatment he gets, a Soviet official said.

"Vasilyev currently is negotiating with a Japanese impresario about his demands for the kinds of hotel rooms he wants, the kinds of cars in which he will ride, the cars that will transport him and the like," said Vladimir Berezny, an official at the Soviet concert scheduling agency Goskontsert.

"But we are pretty sure that the tour will take place. We want it to go well and we in Goskontsert are working for this trip from the bottom of our hearts," Berezny said.

The ballet troupe returned from its summer tour of the United States on Sept. 18, minus two dancers who defected.

Alexander Godunov, the first member of the troupe to defect in the United States, left Aug. 25 for New York. Leonid and Valentina Kozlov defected on Sept. 16 in Los Angeles.

Berezny said the ballet company would leave the Soviet Union Feb. 23 and return Feb. 21.

New Artists' Association, the Tokyo company arranging the tour, confirmed it has invited the Bolshoi for 27 days of performances in seven Japanese cities including Osaka, Hiroshima and Tokyo.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

PREEMPTIVE opening bids are a two-edged sword. They can, and often do, make life so difficult for the opponents that they cannot locate their best contract, are shut out of the bidding when they could make a game or a slam, or enter the auction and run into trouble. Conversely, the preemptive action can often make it difficult for the preempting side to locate a good slam.

Consider for example the diagramed deal. South went slowly with his freakish collection and was rewarded. After a response of one no-trump, he eschewed the lazy jump to four spades, which would have ended the auction, and jumped to three diamonds, showing a two-suited hand with sufficient values to insist on game.

North's jump to five diamonds showed excellent trump support, and South naturally continued to six diamonds. He expected to find at least A-J-x-x of trumps in the dummy, and this would give him a play for 12 tricks.

It was not difficult to make 12 tricks against the actual distribution, but there was a delicate point in South's procedure. He ruffed the second club lead and cashed the A-Q of diamonds. The obvious course now was to draw the last trump and play spades, which succeeds as the cards lie.

Instead of pulling the last trump immediately, South took the spade ace. When both opponents followed, he pulled the last trump, claimed the slam, since the spades could be established with one

What did South gain by pulling the spade ace? If the four missing spades were all bunched in one hand, he was due to fail anyway. But if West had held all four spades as well as his three trumps, the ruffing of the spade ace would limit the defense to two tricks.

South could continue by leading a low spade, and West would have to take his queen. If against this unfortunate distribution South ruffed the last trump before testing the spades, he would lose control of the hand altogether.

NORTH (D)
♠107
♡K984
◇AQJ2
♣542

WEST
♠9
♡J732
◇965
♣AK1086

EAST
♠Q64
♡AQ1065
◇10
♣J973

SOUTH
♠AKJ8532
♡—
◇K8743
♣Q

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1♠	Pass
1 N.T.	Pass	3◇	Pass
5◇	Pass	6◇	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club ace.

College Basketball: The Best of the Rest

By Sam Goldaper

W YORK, Nov. 28 (NYT) ollowing are sketches of the ge basketball teams ranked 11 through No. 20 in an in- al rating by pro scouts and ge coaches of the top 20 ason teams:

NOTRE DAME

ach Digger Phelps lost Bruce ers and Bill Laimbeer, who center duties for the 24-6 but he landed three out- ling freshman — 6-2 John on, 6-10 Tim Andre and 6-6 arner.

lent has never been a prob- nor is it now. Phelps has a mixture of experience, but need more quickness and r perimeter shooting.

th three quality centers wait- he loss of Laimbeer and Flo- is not devastating. Orlando ridge, 6-9, has moved to cen- nd will be backed up by 6-11 alinas and Andre. Kelly Tri- a, the leading scorer the past easons, and Tracy Jackson, lank Woolridge.

, the backcourt may be the gest asset with the return of Branning and the defensive- ed Bill Hanzlik. If speed is d, Stan Wilcox and Mike ell are available.

SYRACUSE

acuse, St. John's, George- Connecticut, Boston Col- Seton Hall and Providence ed into a new conference — ast — to bolster their sched- and prestige. A vote of the erence coaches tabbed use, which returns four rs from the 24-6 team, as the Coach Jim Boeheim, while ting his team will be a "little " is reluctant to say more. time you make a change, ave to be a little scared," im said.

front court remains the th with the shot-blocking 6- oosevelt Bouie (15.2 points a and Louis Orr (13.2) re- g. The backcourt is in the ienced hands of Marty d and Hal Cohen, but Eddie is expected to get more g time.

o back are 6-11 Dan es, Chris Jerebko and Ron Payton, small forwards. Tony Bruin, 6-4, and Erich Santifer, a swing man, are talented freshman. If Bruin adjusts to the big guard spot, he will add quickness and scoring.

ST. JOHN'S

A team chosen for the 40th and final NCAA berth is supposed to go quietly in the opening round. Instead, the Redmen enjoyed a magical tour before their elimination by Penn in the Eastern Regional final. Wayne McKoy, Ron Plair and Frank Gilroy return to the front court and Bernard Rencher and Reggie Carter are back at the guards.

Everyone expects Curtis Redding, a 6-5 freshman star at Kansas State, who sat out last season as a transfer student, to make St. John's better. But the hidden asset that could make Al McGuire a genius is David Russell, a 6-5 freshman.

McGuire, the former Marquette coach and television color man, chose St. John's No. 3 nationally behind North Carolina and Ohio State.

Russell was not nationally publicized, but John Kresse, a longtime former St. John's assistant coach, said, "He's the best player I've seen St. John's bring in." Coach Lou Carnesecca said of Russell, "I'm not saying he's a Dr. J or a George Gervin, but you see something of that in him."

GEORGETOWN

The Hoyas have thrived on a relentless pressure defense. Coach John Thompson learned that style as a player with the Boston Celtics. The 63.3 points they allowed the opposition played a major role in their 24-6 mark. Pressure defenses are often dependent on the ability of coaches to substitute freely.

John Duren, 6-3, Craig Shelton, 6-7, and Eric Floyd, 6-3, are the key holdovers of the 11 returning lettermen. Duren, who averaged 14.8 points and handed out 157 assists, spent part of the summer playing for the U.S. Pan-American Games team. Shelton averaged 16.2 points and 8.2 rebounds, while Floyd averaged 16.6.

How well the remainder of the squad does in the Big East against a tougher schedule will determine the overall showing. Ed Spriggs, 6-9, is the center, Jeff Bulls or Eric Smith will play the other forward. Barry Scott, 6-7, and Karl Kauil, 6-3, are freshman who can provide help.

DE PAUL

"Don't ever say 'poor Ray Meyer' or 'poor De Paul' anymore," said Tom Apke, the Creighton coach. "Old Ray Meyer is pretty well set."

The 65-year-old Meyer, college basketball's winningest active coach, who will post his 600th with his first three victories, is the first to admit his Blue Demons have the prospects of another fine season. DePaul (26-6) finished third in the NCAA tournament last season.

Mark Aguirre, Clyde Bradshaw and James Mitchmare are the returning starters. While averaging 24 points, Aguirre, 6-6, was often acclaimed as the nation's top freshman last season. He will have even more help inside with Jim Mitchem, 6-9, and two 6-9 freshmen prizes, Terry Cumming and Teddy Grubbs, who may be good enough to start.

Bradshaw, the point guard, and either Chris Nititas or Skip Dillard, a junior college transfer, are likley to replace Gary Garland.

NEVADA, LAS VEGAS

The Rebels have completed two years of NCAA probation for recruiting violations that followed their 1977 third-place tournament finish. In July they join the Western Athletic Conference.

Even while coach Jerry Tarkanian battled the NCAA in and out of the courts the last two seasons, his team enjoyed 20-plus victory seasons. He has averaged 20 victories over the last 11 seasons.

If the new Rebels are as good as Tarkanian thinks, another 20-victory season is at hand. The new men are 6-9 Sidney Green, who averaged 35 points and 25 rebounds in New York, 6-8 Larry Anderson, a 26-point scorer and Pittsburgh's player of the year, and 6-8 Michael Johnson, the 1978 Los Angeles player of the year and a junior college transfer. They join holdovers Michael Burns, Freddie Thompson, Richard Box, Michael Lloyd and Ray Williams, the lone returning starter.

BRIGHAM YOUNG

Rival WAC coaches have said, "As Ainge goes, so go the Cougers."

Their reference is to Danny Ainge, 6-4½, who is also the Toronto Blue Jays' second baseman. He enters his junior year as one of the nation's best floor leaders. He averaged 18.4 points and 4.5 assists, but as one coach said, "He gives them more than points and assists, he gives them personality."

The WAC had a host of young teams last season, including Brigham Young, the champion. Besides Ainge, the Cougars, with the eighth-best shooting percentage in the nation (52.9), had two freshman and two sophomores in the starting lineup. Alan Taylor is back at center, Devin Durrant and Fred Roberts at the forwards and Scott Rumia joins Ainge in the backcourt. Greg Kite, 6-11, is an outstanding 25-year old freshman.

LOUISVILLE

After bemoaning the problems a team can have with inexperience, coach Denny Crum concedes the Cardinals are the best in the tough Metro Conference. Crum will be seeking his ninth 20-plus victory season with four sophomores, two freshman and Darrell Griffith, 6-4, a senior.

Griffith (18.4), with a vertical leap of 48 inches, inspires cheers and boos from Louisville followers. He has been known to commit as many as seven turnovers a game, but can also stun a crowd with an assortment of spectacular dunk shots. Scooter McCray, a 6-8 sophomore, moves from center to forward to make room for his brother, Rodney, a 6-7 freshman standout. The 225-pound Rodney is bulkier than Scooter and is also a better outlet passer. Derrick Smith, another sophomore, will play the other forward, with Tony Branch and Griffith in the backcourt.

VIRGINIA TECH

The Gobblers left the independent ranks for the Metro Conference last season to give their schedule national identity. Showing a lot of poise for a team dominated by juniors and sophomores, they won the title and the postseason tournament.

With four starters back from the team that finished at 22-9, the year of experience should make the Gobblers better. They are led by the devastating combination of 6-8 Dale Solomon and 6-9 Wayne Robinson, the senior center. The 230-pound Solomon, the conference tournament MVP last season, averaged 17.8 points while Robinson, who is also the president of the student government, averaged 13.5 points and 9.5 rebounds.

Dexter Reid, the man who makes the Gobblers run and Jeff Schneider, a long-range shooter, return to the backcourt. Les Hanson will be the other starter in the front court, while Gordy Bryan and two newcomers, Reggie Steppe and Mike Cooke, add reserve strength.

MISSOURI

Steve Stipanovich, 6-11 and 240 pounds, averaged 24.8 points and 12.7 rebounds in leading his St. Louis high school to a second consecutive Missouri state title. John Sundvold, a blue-chip guard, averaged 32 points and 12 assists for Blue Springs (Mo.) High. When coach Norm Stewart recruited them, it created a nervous feeling in the Big Eight.

Stipanovich underwent ankle surgery last June and if he is fully recovered, he could team with Sundvold to make Missouri the best in a conference in which many consider Kansas the favorite.

Missouri has four starters back, including Larry Drew (15.2), Steve Wallace, a guard, Curtis Perry, a forward-center and Mark Dressler. In addition, there is 6-10, 235 pound Lex Drum, who had the makings of a freshman star until a knee injury sidelined him; 6-6 Ricky Frazier, the conference rookie of the year two years ago, and 7-2 Tom Dore.

(This is the last article in a three-part series.)



United Press International

Mike Glenn and Geoff Huston of the New York Knicks separate Greg Kelser of the Detroit Pistons and the basketball in a National Basketball Association game.

Taiwan to Continue Olympic Training

TAIPEI, Nov. 28 (AP) — Shen Chia-Ming, president of the National Olympic Committee here, said today that Taiwan would go ahead with plans to compete in the winter and summer Olympic Games regardless of a decision demanding that it use a new name, flag and anthem.

Taiwan officials urged continued efforts against the International Olympic Committee's vote of approval for the changes. Taiwan already has announced it has filed legal action against the IOC decision in Lausanne, Switzerland. A judge there, where the IOC has its headquarters, must decide whether to accept the suit.

In a typical official reaction to the 62-17 vote by the IOC members this week, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, King Shu-chi, said, "We advocate the idea of separating sports from politics, or there should be no political intervention in sports movements. However, we fully support the Republic of China National Olympic Committee's position to protect our national colors, anthem and name."

King declined to comment on Peking's overtures to compete with Taiwan's athletes in the Olympic Games and to exchange visits of sports teams and coaches between Taiwan and the mainland.

...owl Picture a Wee Bit Clearer

Gordon S. White Jr.

YORK, Nov. 28 (NYT) — n California established ng of a modern college foot- rd Saturday, becoming the m to qualify for a major rice in one season. Such is re of this rather odd foot- on, in which good, average diocre teams are going to on games.

rojans had no trouble gain- Rose Bowl berth for a sec- e this fall as they trounced 49-14, at the Coliseum. All d to do was send Charles t the Bruins. The Southern ia tailback ran for 194 d scored four touchdowns e the Trojans of their spot ndefeated and untied Ohio the Rose Bowl.

ern California thought it Rose Bowl berth assured beat Washington, 24-17, on . The loss put Washington a d a half behind the Trojans, e game remaining in the ace for each team. But five r, Arizona State was forced it its five conference victo- ing the Huskies one more and one less defeat and them within half a game of n California.

JCLA beaten Southern California, Washington would have gone to the Rose Bowl. Instead, Washington accepted a bid to play in the Sun Bowl in El Paso, Tex., on Dec. 22. Washington's probable opponent will be Houston, which will go to the Sun Bowl if it fails in its effort to go to the Cotton Bowl as the Southwest Conference champion.

Arkansas eliminated Texas from the Cotton Bowl by beating Southern Methodist, 31-7, Saturday night. But Texas will still play a big part in deciding who goes to the Cotton Bowl. If Texas beats Texas A & M next Saturday, Arkansas will go, no matter what Houston does in its final game, against Rice, that day. But if Texas A & M beats Texas and Houston beats Rice, then Houston will go to the Cotton Bowl.

Still a Possibility

Texas will probably go to the Sugar Bowl, against either Alabama or Georgia, but if Houston gains the Cotton Bowl, Arkansas will go to the Sugar and Texas somewhere else. Nebraska, which suffered its first loss of the season, at Oklahoma on Saturday, will be the visiting team in the Cotton Bowl. Oklahoma, which won the Big Eight title by beating the Cornhuskers, 17-14, will go to the Orange Bowl to meet undefeated and untied Florida State.

As if the complexities of these major bowls were not funny enough, think of Sugar Bowl officials who still dread the possibility of having Georgia, instead of Alabama, as the host team against Texas. The Bulldogs, tenacious as their nickname implies, just would not let go of their slim chance at the Sugar Bowl as they beat Georgia Tech, 16-3, Saturday.

This means that if Auburn, the second strongest team in the Southeastern Conference by overall record, upsets Alabama this week, Georgia will go to the Sugar Bowl with a 6-5 won-lost record. If undefeated and untied Alabama beats or ties Auburn, it will be the SEC host in the Sugar Bowl.

At least four teams with 6-5 records will be playing in bowl games — Syracuse, Louisiana State, Missouri and California.

No wonder Jerry Claiborne, the coach at Maryland, said, "I think a 7-4 team ought to go before a 6-5 team." Of course, the Terrapins finished with a 7-4 record, and seem destined not to make a bowl trip for the first time since 1972. Meanwhile, Central Michigan with 10 victories, no losses and one tie, is not one of the 30 major bowl teams.

Major Bowl Games

Dec. 15
Garden State Bowl
At East Rutherford, N.J.
California (6-5) vs. Temple (9-2)
Independence Bowl
At Shreveport, La.
McNeese St. (11-0) vs. Syracuse (6-5)

Dec. 21
Holiday Bowl
At San Diego, Calif.
Indiana (7-4) vs. Brigham Young (11-0)

Dec. 22
Sun Bowl
At El Paso, Texas
Washington (9-2) vs. Houston (9-1) or (Texas 9-1)
Liberty Bowl
At Memphis, Tenn.
Penn State (7-2) vs. Tulane (9-2)
Tangerine Bowl
At Orlando, Fla.
Wake Forest (8-3) vs. Louisiana State (6-5)

Dec. 25
Fiesta Bowl
At Tempe, Ariz.
Pittsburgh (9-1) vs. Alabama (10-0) or Arizona (6-4-1)

Dec. 28
Gator Bowl
At Jacksonville, Fla.
Michigan (8-3) vs. North Carolina (7-3-1)

Dec. 29
Hall of Fame
At Birmingham, Ala.
South Carolina (8-3) vs. Missouri (6-5)

Dec. 31
Peach Bowl
At Atlanta
Baylor (7-4) vs. Clemson (8-3)
Bicentennial Bowl
At Houston
Purdue (9-2) vs. Tennessee (6-4)

Jan. 1
Sugar Bowl
At New Orleans
Arkansas (10-1) or Texas (9-1) vs. Georgia (6-5) or Alabama (10-0)
Cotton Bowl
At Dallas
Nebraska (10-1) vs. Houston (9-1) or Arkansas (10-1)
Rose Bowl
At Pasadena, Calif.
Ohio State (11-0) vs. Southern Cal (10-0-1)
Orange Bowl
At Miami, Fla.
Oklahoma (10-1) vs. Florida State (11-0)

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	16	7	3	35	92	61
Atlanta	11	9	3	25	84	78
NY Rangers	9	12	1	19	88	94
NY Islanders	6	9	4	16	69	78
Washington	4	15	4	12	42	95

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Vancouver	9	8	5	23	76	72
Chicago	8	7	6	22	58	57
St. Louis	8	12	4	20	70	78
Winnipeg	7	12	3	17	54	85
Edmonton	3	12	6	12	70	96
Colorado	4	13	3	11	56	74

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	13	6	4	30	85	65
Los Angeles	10	8	5	25	97	94
Pittsburgh	8	7	4	20	65	67
Hartford	7	8	6	20	68	67
Detroit	6	10	4	16	60	67

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Boston	15	4	3	33	83	58
Buffalo	14	6	3	31	91	63
Minnesota	10	5	5	25	87	70
Toronto	10	10	2	22	81	74
Quebec	7	11	4	18	68	78

Tuesday's Results

Philadelphia 6, Hartford 2 (Bosnjuk (1), Vervoort (4), Barnes (4), Press (12), Leach 2 (17); Stoughton (14), Lacroix (31).

St. Louis 4, Quebec 2 (Monahan (4), Chapman 2 (5), Federko (1); Tardif (6), Hart (1)).

Buffalo 5, Boston 2 (D. Smith (9), Gare (14), Ramsay (7), Martin (10), Perreault (15); Middleton (8), Wensink (4)).

Montreal 5, Detroit 5 (Lafleur 2 (20), Houle (18), Larouche (16), Savard (25; Mahovlich (4), Nedomansky 2 (12), Polonich (2), Foligno (7)).

Toronto 5, Atlanta 3 (Hotham (1), Salming 2 (5), Anderson (5), Gardner (6); Rota (4), Henderson (1), Nilsson (14)).

Los Angeles 5, Winnipeg 3 (Hawkins (3), Taylor (16), Goring 2 (9), Simmer (19); Sloberg (2), Marsh (5), Sullivan (11)).

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	15	4	.789	—
Philadelphia	16	7	.696	1
New York	11	11	.500	5½
Washington	9	10	.474	6
New Jersey	8	15	.348	9

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	14	10	.583	—
San Antonio	12	10	.545	1
Houston	10	11	.476	2½
Indiana	10	14	.417	4
Cleveland	10	14	.417	4
Detroit	7	14	.333	5½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	16	7	.696	—
Kansas City	12	13	.480	5
Denver	9	15	.375	7½
Chicago	6	18	.250	10½
Utah	2	19	.095	13

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Portland	16	8	.667	—
Phoenix	16	8	.667	—
Los Angeles	16	8	.667	—
Seattle	14	7	.667	½
Golden State	10	12	.455	5
San Diego	10	14	.417	6

Tuesday's Results

New York 116, Detroit 114 (R. Williams 26, Cartwright 23; McElroy 26, McAdoo 23).

Los Angeles 122, Utah 118 (Wilkes 29, Abdul-Jabbar 28; Dantley 50, Paquette 20).

Kansas City 117, Houston 115 (Wedman 26, Birdsong 20; Murphy 31, Malone 29).

New Jersey 118, Milwaukee 93 (Newlin 35, Jordan 24; Washington 19, M. Johnson 14).

San Diego 128, Chicago 103 (Free 32, Taylor 20, Williams 20; Theus 26, Greenwood 23).

Philadelphia 113, Indiana 112 (Bibby 21, Dawkins 20; M. Johnson 30, Bantom 27).

Denver 96, Washington 91 (Thompson 17, Scott 16; Dandridge 29, Hayes 25).

...tcliffe of Dodgers Voted Top Rookie

YORK, Nov. 28 (UPI) — tcliffe, a 23-year-old right- who brightened an other- mal season for the Los An- odgers, was named today onal League's rookie of the the Baseball Writers of Association.

ffe, who led the Dodger victories with 17 while los- was an easy winner in the ver outfielders Jeff Leonard ton and Scot Thompson of

coming the eighth Dodger ve the award since it was originated in 1947, Sutcliffe collected 20 of a possible 24 votes from a committee consisting of two writers from each National League city.

The Dodgers' No. 1 selection in the June, 1974, free agent draft, Sutcliffe appeared in one game in 1976 and two games in 1978. He began the 1979 season in the bullpen and was moved into the starting rotation after injuries hit the Los Angeles staff.

Not Around at the End

He became the club's most dependable pitcher, appearing in 39 games, completing 5 and compiling an earned run average of 3.46 over 242 innings as Los Angeles, the league champion the two previous years, fell to third place.

Leonard, who came to Houston in a trade with Los Angeles, batted .290. He had 119 hits — none of them home runs — and drove in 47 runs.

Thompson hit .289 over 129 games for the Cubs. He also lacked power, hitting just two home runs and driving in 29 runs.

In the American League, third baseman John Castino of Minnesota and shortstop Alfredo Griffin of Toronto tied for the award as rookie of the year.

Previous Winners

1978 — Bob Horner, Atlanta
1977 — Andre Dawson, Montreal
1976 — (tie) Pat Zachry, Cincinnati, and Butch Metzger, San Diego
1975 — John Montefusco, San Francisco
1974 — Bake McBride, St. Louis
1973 — Gary Matthews, San Francisco
1972 — Jon Matlack, New York Mets
1971 — Earl Williams, Atlanta
1970 — Carl Morton, Montreal
1969 — Ted Sizmore, Los Angeles
1968 — Johnny Bench, Cincinnati
1967 — Tom Seaver, New York Mets
1966 — Tommy Helms, Cincinnati
1965 — Jim Lefebvre, Los Angeles
1964 — Richie Allen, Philadelphia
1963 — Pete Rose, Cincinnati
1962 — Ken Hubbs, Chicago
1961 — Billy Williams, Chicago
1960 — Frank Howard, Los Angeles
1959 — Willie McCovey, San Francisco
1958 — Orlando Cepeda, San Francisco
1957 — Jack Sanford, Philadelphia
1956 — Frank Robinson, Cincinnati
1955 — Bill Virdon, St. Louis
1954 — Wally Moon, St. Louis
1953 — Jim Gilliam, Brooklyn
1952 — Joe Black, Brooklyn
1951 — Willie Mays, New York Giants
1950 — Sam Jethroe, Boston
1949 — Don Newcombe, Brooklyn
1948 — Alvin Dark, Boston
1947 — Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn

College Lineman Hailed

OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 28 (UPI) — The Football Writers Association has named Jim Ritcher, a North Carolina State center, as the winner of the 1979 Outland Award, honoring the outstanding interior lineman in college football.

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

BOSTON RED SOX—Signed Skip Lockwood, pitcher, to a four-year contract; Dwight Evans, outfielder, to a multi-year contract; Dick Drago, pitcher, to a two-year contract.

National League

NEW YORK METS—Sent Luis Rosado, catcher, and Gil Flores, outfielder, to Tidewater of the International League.

SAN DIEGO PADRES—Traded Dan Briggs, outfielder-first baseman, and Bill Almon, infielder, to the Montreal Expos for Dave Cash, second baseman.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

DENVER NUGGETS—Waived Anthony Roberts, forward.

INDIANA PACERS—Traded Len Elmore, center, to the Kansas City Kings for a 1980 second-round draft choice and future considerations.

KANSAS CITY KINGS—Waived Marion Redmond, guard.

UTAH JAZZ—Waived John Gianelli, center. Signed Mack Calvin, guard.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

ATLANTA FALCONS—Placed Tony Daykin, linebacker, on the injured reserve list.

GREEN BAY PACKERS—Waived Earl Edwards, defensive tackle. Placed Sammy Johnson, running back, on the injured reserve list. Activated Henry Monroe, cornerback.

NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS—Activated Carlos Pennywell, wide receiver.

NEW YORK GIANTS—Placed Emery Moorehead, fullback, on the injured reserve list. Signed Joe McLaughlin, linebacker, and Tom Mullady, tight end.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

VANCOUVER CANUCKS—Signed Thomas Gradin, center, and Don Lever, forward, to multi-year contracts.

Weightlifting Records

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (UPI) — A Soviet weightlifter, David Rigert, has set three world records in the 100-kilo class for the snatch, jerk and combined total, Tass reported. He snatched 398 pounds and jerked 499, for a combined total of 897 pounds, recorded as 893.



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(Continued from Back Page)

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PAGE 14 & 11 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

Art Buchwald

Getting Chicago Off On the Wrong Track

WASHINGTON — Neil E. Goldschmidt is not a household name. The reason for this is that he is a member of President Carter's Cabinet. Mr. Goldschmidt is secretary of transportation. He would have probably remained anonymous for the rest of his term except that last week he told reporters that he would look for opportunities to deny federal funds to Chicago because Mayor Jane Byrne had decided to support Sen. Teddy Kennedy.



Buchwald

Since Secretary Goldschmidt is new to Washington he can't be blamed for putting Chicago on the president's hit list. He told reporters the decision had been made after consulting with White House officials.

What people didn't know until Goldschmidt's meeting with reporters is that the Department of Transportation has a $2 billion government slush fund which can be distributed to the cities for their needs at the discretion of the secretary. While it is the taxpayers' money, the Carter people have decided to use it to keep the mayors in line.

* * *

I have no vested interest in Chicago, except never to go there in the winter, but as a taxpayer I didn't know that my money would be used to guarantee Carter's nomination in 1980.

I was so upset to hear that Secretary Goldschmidt had the authority to give or withhold government money, according to a mayor's loyalty to the president, that I called the Department of Transportation to protest.

"How could you do something like that?" I asked someone in charge.

He replied, "In spite of what you read in the newspapers Secretary Goldschmidt's decision was not a political one. We're cutting Mayor Byrne off because we feel Chicago would only waste the funds on improving its urban transportation system."

"But isn't that what the Department of Transportation's money is supposed to go for?"

"Up to a point," he said. "But it was not Congress' intent to vote appropriations which would be used by a mayor who would turn her back on the greatest president the United States has ever known."

"Then you are playing politics with the taxpayers' money."

"We most certainly are not. We have guidelines before we give federal funds to the cities. The most important question is, does the mayor have the intelligence and executive ability to use the money wisely in improving her transportation system? The secretary, after consulting with transportation experts at the 'Carter for President' organization, decided that Mayor Byrne failed to meet this test."

"But you decided this only after she came out for Kennedy."

"We decided it long before that, but only announced it after she came out for Kennedy so we wouldn't hurt Mayor Byrne's feelings. We'd much prefer for her to believe it was a political decision rather than tell her the truth, that when it comes to transportation matters she's a very poor mayor."

* * *

"Can you assure me that your action against Chicago and any future actions you take in withholding funds from a city have absolutely nothing to do with the upcoming election?" I demanded.

"Of course I can," he said. "The secretary has told me many times, 'My only job is to see that America's trains run on time. But I would not be serving the interests of the American people if I gave money to a mayor who doesn't even know which side her bread is buttered on.' "

An 'Untapped' Market

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A survey of 50 women in the Washington D.C. area shows more than half of them have been to an X-rated movie — and all but 2 percent who attended either liked it or "thought it was okay," according to Tab Report, a newsletter covering the adult-business world. "Women represent a largely untapped, but potentially enormous, market for the adult business industry," Tab Report said.

A-Hunting They Will Go — Maybe

'Saboteurs' Hound the Riders Amid Charges of Violence

By Sandra Salmans

READING, England (IHT) — The redcoats are coming. Resplendent in riding pinks (which are scarlet), white breeches and black boots and caps, the huntsmen trot down the country lane, marshaling a pack of 30-odd hounds. In the gentle morning mist that envelopes the countryside near this town 50 miles west of London, it is a spectacle cloaked in tradition and beauty — except to a dozen young, denim-clad bystanders. "The enemy," one of them breathes.

The 500-year-old pastime of fox-hunting has always had its opponents — Oscar Wilde, for one, described it as "the unspeakable in full pursuit of the uneatable" — but within the past 15 years the opposition has become increasingly militant. These days the hunters are also the hunted.

On most Saturdays throughout the year, hunts setting out in pursuit of foxes, fox cubs, mink, hare or deer can expect to be pursued by so-called hunt saboteurs. Reckoned by the Hunt Saboteurs Association to number no fewer than 3,000, the "sabs," in cars and on foot, follow the hunts. One of their devices is to spray chemicals in the path of the hunt to put the hounds off the scent of the prey. In loud, high-pitched voices, they shout "holloa" and "tally-ho" to draw the confused hounds in their direction and away from the hunt.

With a handful of exceptions, the sabs are predominantly young — in their teens and twenties — long-haired, working-class and belligerently animal-loving. Many are vegetarians who refuse to wear leather or even wool — for which, they say, sheep have been exploited. While their main target is the hunt, they are increasingly on the warpath against all forms of what they consider animal abuse, such as factory farms, vivisection and other animal experimentation.

Among the saboteurs on a recent Reading hunt, for example, was Bob August, who keeps four cats, two dogs and two hens as pets. The expedition's leader was Aubrey Thomas, a clerk at Heathrow Airport's customs area, who boasts of having misdirected some laboratory equipment that was shipped into England.

Thomas, who has been sabotaging hunts for six years, estimates that he has sunk "thousands of pounds" into the cause, mainly to fuel the cars that follow the hunts. In an energy crisis, he is asked, isn't it wasteful to drive upwards of 100 miles to save a fox? "Is it a waste of oil to send food to people in Cambodia?" Thomas replies. "What we're saying is that animals are as important as people."

The hunters claim that the saboteurs are motivated more by a hatred of the upper-class than by a love of animals. "Hunting is part of the fabric of British life, like cricket or the village green or the country pub," says Richard Tracey, spokesman for the British Field Sports Society, whose office has twice been burglerized by sabs. "Within the saboteurs there is a hard core of anarchists, who believe only in violent means. They shoot at the Land Rovers of hunt supporters, put sugar in the petrol tank, set fire to stables, steal tackle. They've dug up golf courses. It's the basic work of anarchists."

Accusations of misconduct by hunters and sabs fly as fast as hounds in full cry. The hunters maintain that Britain has too many foxes, and that the hounds kill mercifully with a quick snap of the fox's neck. The sabs say that foxes, natural scavengers, are good for the land, that some are purposely raised for the hunt and that hounds kill brutally, biting into the fox's soft belly.

The hunters say that sabs abuse animals, spraying chemicals into the hounds' eyes; the sabs retort that the chemicals are harmless and that, during a hunt, hounds and horses have been injured by barbed-wire fences. The hunters say that most sabs are weekend "mercenaries," college students paid to come along for the ride; the sabs say that the students in fact pay their way. Even the name of the game is disputed; the hunters call their activities "field sports" while the sabs condemn them as "blood sports."

The sabs' effectiveness and popularity is also debated. Thomas maintains that, with a one-in-four chance of being sabotaged on any Saturday, hunters are beginning to fall out. "Hunting isn't fun anymore because the riders have to look over their shoulders," he asserts, adding that the sabs often receive support from locals and police. But Raymond Brooks-Ward, a master of foxhounds in Hertfordshire, says that Thomas' claim is "absolute rubbish. It has been known for sabs to shout and holler so much that they turn the fox back to the hounds." Despite being sabotaged on alternate Saturdays, he says, "we're up 10 percent in our membership."

The exchange becomes particularly heated when the subject is violence. Although fisticuffs are rare, the sabs talk about being "thumped" with riding sticks and whips, run at by galloping horses and hemmed in by the cars of hunt supporters, who are generally more aggressive than the riders themselves. They cite the case of a hunting festival in Worcestershire in September when, after a day of sabotaging cub, mink and hare hunts, they were set upon by enraged hunt supporters. An empty van belonging to one sab was overturned, another sab had his nose broken and a few had to be hospitalized.

"They always say they've been hit by whips," grumbles Tracey, who recalls the Worcestershire encounter. "There were about 100 of them. They did look a pretty motley army, all in combat jackets, boots and long hair. They were being extremely aggressive, rather like football rowdies." It is unclear who struck the first blow, but the hunters argue that they were provoked. "If you deliberately set out to ruin someone's sport, sooner or later even mild people are going to retaliate," says Brooks-Ward.

Most of the time, however, the hunters and saboteurs behave in as civilized and reasonable a manner as might be expected in this most civilized of countries. After a hunt, in fact, it is not unknown for hunters and sabs, equally muddy and fatigued, to stand each other drinks at the village pub. When a group of 10 female saboteurs (including Bob August's wife), calling themselves Wellies & Co., took on a hunt to prove they could do it alone, British male chauvinism triumphed — and the hunters departed, blowing kisses to the Wellington-booted saboteurs.

After following the hunts so faithfully, year after year, some of the sabs have in fact become better-versed in the rules and ritual than are many of the riders. When, during the Reading expedition, a couple on horseback lighted up cigarettes, the sabs were visibly shocked. In an appalled tone that would do credit to the crustiest aristocrat, one sab muttered, "Smoking on a hunt. It's just not on."



PEOPLE: Tax Case Against Berg Fizzles Out in Sweden

Ingmar Bergman won his celebrated tax case on a technical knockout in the final round — nearly four years after the Swedish director was hauled off the stage by police and later went into exile in Germany. The drawnout legal tangle between Bergman and the Swedish tax authorities, which originally involving millions of kronor in contested taxes, fizzled into a trifle after going through the fiscal courts. The supreme administrative court let stand an appeals court decision last fall that Bergman's Swedish film company Cinematograph should be taxed for another 225,000 kronor (about $53,000). Bergman suffered a nervous breakdown after police fetched him at the Royal Dramatic Theatre during a rehearsal of Strindberg's "Death Dance" in January 1976. He was prosecuted a few days later but freed of suspicion of tax fraud after less than two months. Bergman, hospitalized from shock, afterward bitterly denounced the bureaucrats and left the Strindberg play and Sweden behind. Bergman settled successfully into exile in Munich. Although the wound is not completely healed and he has no immediate plans for a permanent return, Bergman has spent summer holidays as before on his beloved Baltic isle of Faro. He has even returned to the Stockholm dramatic stage this year on occasion — to set up a Strindberg play. As for the tax man who ordered his arrest, he was severely reprimanded by his superiors.

* * *

Okay, the mad rabbit got away. But President Carter says he has better luck with trout. Three weeks ago, he says, he caught one measuring 17½ inches at a trout stream near Camp David, Md. Carter did some understandable boasting at a ceremony in which Outdoor Life magazine gave him a fly rod in honor of his "longstanding interest in conservation." Carter says the stream is eight minutes from Camp David, but like any good fisherman, he didn't say which way.

* * *

Emmanuel Vitria, the world's longest-surviving heart transplant patient, celebrated the 11th anniversary of his operation by passing a quiet day at home in Marseilles. "This year, I prefer to be at home with my family," said Vitria, 59, who received a new heart in 1968 at the Jules Cantini Medical Center in Marseilles. "For my 15th anniversary, I'll have a big celebration." At the time, Vitria's transplant [illegible] first performed in Marseilles the ninth in France. Vitria [illegible] his new heart from Pierre [illegible] who was 20 and the oldest [illegible] family of six children. Ponson [illegible] doing his military service [illegible] was injured in a truck accident [illegible] fore he died. Ponson parents to allow him to [illegible] heart.

* * *

A woman whose twin [illegible] able to have children has [illegible] newborn daughter to the [illegible] ter, who plans to adopt [illegible] according to the London [illegible] ror. The newspaper [illegible] resident Lynda Elson, 30, [illegible] husband, John, made their [illegible] less gift of love" becomes [illegible] ready had two children. [illegible] Jean, a resident of Market [illegible] Shropshire, and married to [illegible] Machin, was quoted as [illegible] was absolutely stunned [illegible] by Lynda's sacrifice. [illegible] wildest dreams could I imagine [illegible] one making this kind of [illegible] my happiness." According [illegible] Mirror report, the baby, [illegible] born in a Shrewsbury hospital [illegible] 5 and given by Mrs. Elson [illegible] sister a half hour later.

* * *

Ten years after hijacking [illegible] from Los Angeles to Rome, [illegible] U.S. Marine Raffael Minichiello [illegible] homesick for America, [illegible] faces arrest and trial. "If I [illegible] back there, I'd like the United States to be my second home," he told a United Press International reporter in Italy. Minichiello, Oct. 31, 1969, commandeered a Trans World Airlines [illegible] for a flight of more than [illegible] miles. No one was injured in the hijacking, one of the longest on record. He was arrested immediately and served 18 months in an Italian prison, but faces prosecution under a U.S. statute that has no statute of limitations.

* * *

Success can do many things, but it never guarantees a night's sound sleep or a calm stomach. Neil Simon can vouch for that. In a new book of plays, due out in December, Simon says he'll spend an evening [illegible] in his Broadway successes [illegible] at home, in the bathroom [illegible] still sees "a man holding a glass of water in one hand and a bottle of ulcer pill, two extra-strength Tylenol and an Inderal, to lower blood pressure, in the other."

—SAMUEL

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